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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,647—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 7 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th March
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5264	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136		25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4203	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P. M.	
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

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The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,191	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,135	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351 350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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Suesoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1896.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1896. Agents.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April 896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4089	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th March at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 2nd April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 4th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,994 tons, about the 27th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

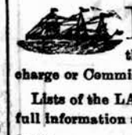
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, sailing about 28th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
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TIVOLI THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28TH.

First production in Bombay of

THE SPARKLING BURLESQUE,

CINDERELLA,

perfomed entirely by Mr. HUDSON'S PARTY.

MR. HARRY SHINE AND MR. H GILBERT AS THE TWIN SISTERS.

Introducing a fund of Humour and unique Grotesqueisms irresistible. Nothing in the way of artistic and beautiful Skirt Dancing has ever been seen in India to equal the Pas Seul as performed by

MISS AMY DEWHURST.

"The Prince" by Miss Onslow Mackay. "The A.-D.-C." by Miss Fannie Morrison, "The Baron" by Mr. A. Holland, The Head Cook by Mr. T. Hudson, and

"CINDERELLA" BY MISS LILLIE LINTON.

Chorus of Cooks and Courtiers.

The following Songs, Dances, etc., are introduced in the Burlesque :—"Just So" (Words and Music specially written by Miss May Habgood), "All have a Drink with Me," "The Nineteenth Century Boys" "Henrietta, have you Seen Her," "The Heavenly Twins," "Lazily Drowsily" (sung by Miss Marie Alston with invisible humming chorus), "All in a Row," "Only This" "Two Sides of a Picture," "'Tis Merry Love that Makes the World go Round," "That's the Cause of it," "The Cocomandel Barn Dance." Limelight and Rainbow effects, etc., etc.

The Music entirely under the direction of

MISS MAY HABGOOD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Book early.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

NOTICE.

LOSS of SHARE.—One SHARE of the MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co, Ld., No. 3290, standing in my name has been lost. The public are warned against dealing with the said Share in any way.

CHOONILAL VULLABHRAM.

Bombay, 25th March, 1896.

KHANDALLA.

A FAMILY (English) having taken a large Bungalow for the Season (1st April to 15th June), at KHANDALLA, desire to hear of others who will join them. Suites of two or three Rooms with Board, two persons Rs. 350 monthly, three persons Rs. 500 monthly. Children by arrangement. Piano, Lawn-Tennis, Badminton. Arrangements liberal, as no cash profit is desired.

Address in the first instance, The BUNGALOW, 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi held on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1896, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

Nos.	59	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Coy., Bombay.
"	70	
"	297	
"	320	
"	350	
"	358	
"	413	
"	540	Khan Bahadur A.D.Hussunally Bay Effendi.
"	564	Seth Khalikana Rahimana.

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April 1896.

By Order,

R. H. CUMMING, Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, KARACHI, 21st March, 1896.

ROPES ! ROPES ! ! ROPES ! ! !

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,

CAWNPORE.

J. NEUBERG,

51 ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES. Choicest Quality.

As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London

LADIES' CIGARETTES. Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS. Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout. (Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS, Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.

Continued triumphant success of

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

The Donators of Mirth and Music.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 27TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT MONSTER PROGRAMME.

20 DISTINCT ITEMS 20

Produced in rapid succession to each other,

INTRODUCING

THE MUSIC of COMIC OPERA.
THE HUMOUR of EXTRAVAGANZA.
THE MYSTERY of ARABIAN NIGHTS.
THE SIMPLICITY of NURSERY RHYMES.

In fact, everything to charm the eye and enchant the ear.

Prices as usual. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the tent at Cooperage valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpets, engravings and pictures, &c., the property of H. N. ALEXANDER, Esq.

The property will is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of Josef A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Lockeley Hall," opposite the Byculla Club.

23 horses belonging to the 2nd Bombay Lancers. Among the lot there are some good hacks.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chestnut Arab, aged, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness, believed sound.
1 strong country-bred pony, 13-3, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong office-shigram in very good order.
1 very handsome Arab pony "Dun" 13.2, 7 years, very fast and showy in harness.

The property of C. W. CHITTY, Esq., proceeding to Europe.—

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 light dog-cart with hood, recently done up, in good condition.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Captain H. T. Weighell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on THURSDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, one first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate grand cottage pianoforte by Beare and Sohn, Berlin, musical box with six spare cylinders, each playing 8 tunes, mandoline, strong-built roomy landau, powerful bay waler horse, harness, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, oil carpet, large ice-box, flower pots, etc., the property of W. CROWDER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

6 new improved Wheeler and Wilson's No. 1 foot-sewing machines with plated arms and mahogany boards complete with attachments.
4 spare sewing machine stands with mahogany boards and covers.
25 bales straw boards.
20 cases 20 dozen quarts Algerian wines.
15 cases each 8 dozen pints Bass's stout.
6 cases Engine Eliequots champagne in quarts and pints.
10 barrels each 4 dozen Pestonpans stout.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey ex-Baria K. P. S. S. R. A. P.—

2 cases glassware.

Ex-Leander.

798—1 cask earthenware.
799-800—2 cases glassware.

Ex-City of London.

K. P. K. B. 1169-71—3 cases Hink's table and floor lamps.

Ex-Oceana.

101-102—2 cases E. P. spoons and forks and knives

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 brand-new Quinton tricycle, cushion-tyred, with all accessories.

The property of A. B. EASDON, Esq.—

A comfortable victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness. And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON NOWROJEE HILL 1ST ROW, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Moorarjee Mowjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dewoobai, widow of Balla bin Raghoojee Cungoottker, and her adopted minor son Narayen Balla, by his mother and guardian the said Dewoobai, widow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of December, 1892, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendari ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee, assessed by the Municipality under B ward No. 3794, and street No. 100, registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the west by the house of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, on the north by the house of Dewjee Raghowjee, and on the south by the house of Kessow Cumboo Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES, OIL-ENGINE, TRICYCLES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell at No. 7, Church Gate Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Geyer and Co., consisting of

1—1 H P horizontal oil-engine with exhort boxes-oil, tank, &c., complete, fitted on cast-iron box.

Hand and foot sewing machines of Singer and Wheeler and Wilson systems with the latest improvements and attachments.

English walnut wood writing desk, bentwood rocking office chair, pigeon-hole, paper cabinet, a large filter and other sundries, also 1 second-hand Reedge's tricycle with ball bearing in good order.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No 20, Tents, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one 500 express rifle in case, one 12 bore hammerless gun with case, harness, and saddlery, &c., the property of a number of gentlemen now breaking up camp.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamsetji Nowrojee cabinet maker, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, light victoria as good as new, English dog-cart, one chestnut Arab and one bay waler horse, sets of harnesses, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dougall, 12 bore gun by Hollis, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flower pots, etc., the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO STREET.

WITH reference to the Notice of the 11th instant with the exception of Departments 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 ALL DEPARTMENTS are now able to CARRY OUT most orders. Groceries, Tobaccos, &c., Wines, Drugs, Ammunition, Games, and Books can be supplied nearly as fully as before.

Glassware and Dinnerware (of Pats 113, 120, 122 and 130) can also be supplied, but no Tea or Breakfast services.

Large Shipments are arriving by every Mail; and BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, the BOMBAY DEPOT will be able to carry out ALL ORDERS as before.

The Passage, Baggage, Shipping, and Clearing Departments are proceeding as usual.

The Departments are located in the old premises in Apollo Street, and in the Sirdar's Building, in Hummum Street.

The Offices are at No. 16, Sirdars' Palace, Apollo Street.

A. HILDEBRAND, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED TIME TABLE will come into force on this Railway, on and from WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1896. For details see Time Tables at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD, Traffic Manager.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1896, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN EXAMINER, who must be able to Correct Proofs, Compose both in English and Sanskrit including Bombay Types and keep Accounts. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications will be received till the 15th of April, 1896, by

VINDHYANATHA JHA, Officer-in-charge Raj Press, Durbhanga.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co., Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co. Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289

Payments under Policies, £3,967,382

Total Assets. £5,536,659

Annual Income. £1,012,786

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Integrities and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

WHAT HAS COME ! ! !

THE ROYAL ALBUM.

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the ROYAL FAMILY, taken by W. & D. Downey with a short interesting Biography beneath each plate.

Her Majesty the Queen, in Robes.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in Uniform.
H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, in Court Dress.
The four Generations, Group of H. M. the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Infant Prince (Prince Edward of York).
T. R. H. the Princess of Wales and Three Daughters, in Court Dress—Group.
H. R. H. the Duke of Coburg.
H. R. H. the Duchess of Coburg.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.
H. R. H. the Duke of York
T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York—Group.
T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, and Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group
T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group.
H R. H. the Princess Victoria of Wales.
H. R. H. the Princess Maud of Wales.

A copy of the above ROYAL ALBUM will be presented to all.

For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of MONDAY, 30TH MARCH 1896.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR " BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR " BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR " BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR " BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Bahadur Chief, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board:

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,, 4,500,000 =	,,	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 4,020,000 =	,,	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.		
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HAMON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE, Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,492½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	155
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	21-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	625
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	78
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,650
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	820
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,010xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	35 x Rs15	660
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Curri m b h o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	830
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
H i n g u g h a t Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,450
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	685
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,280
Indo - C h i n a Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	710
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	435
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	840
K h a r g a m Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao M a c k u n j e e	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	860
Leopold	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	...	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,120
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,375
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (G h - burgs)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
M a n o c k j e e M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	2,310
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	5,795	625	625	Rs 22½	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,370
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	775
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,290
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,750
Soondardas	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	950
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	385
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	221½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
U e n i s h u n k e r Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	780
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2
B. . & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Gimning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,080
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
B h o w n u g g e r City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	170
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co	500	200	200	14	165
Bro ach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	200
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	1174
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	600	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
H a r v e y and Sabnuthy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	142½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	500
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
M a h a d p u r a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	974
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	320
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	850
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	142
P r i n c e of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
S a b a p a t h y (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	205
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,19

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A l c o c k Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 74	163
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	129
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,075
Bo. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,270
B o m b a y Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	270
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	196
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
J o h n Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	322
K u r r a c h e e Landing	600	600	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nasiereduny Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	300	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	½	104
Pound & Co.,	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	485
Sounly & Co.,	1,200	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	29

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-12 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	25-15
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-3
Do. do. new	,,	26-1
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-8
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-6
Sovereigns	,,	16-12
Do. Dreamer	,,	16-11
Silver T	,,	98
1794 Do.	,,	98-80

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Bombay Extra Races.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Extraordinary General Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music at St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thibet entered, and the steamers Sabarmati and Rajapuri left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be no race to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for ships' boats or yachts.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Chaitree Poorneema Fair, will commence at the Mahaluxmee Temple, to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m., and will last for five days.

VISITS.—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst paid a return visit to Raj-i-Rajman Raja Shivraj Dharamvant, Bahadur, and Raja Inder Karan Bahadur at their bungalow, in Walkeshwar, last Tuesday. Among other visitors on the occasion were Shevlal Motilal, Dr. U. L. Desai, and Raja Ram Mohanlal.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hiroshama Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day (Friday).—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Prodana Nevesta — Smetana
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri — Rossini
Fantasia	French Melodies — Kappey
Gavotte	Stephanie — Czibulka
Selection	Atilla — Verdi
Spanish Valse	Sevilla — Matador

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN EDITOR FINED FOR DEFAMATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Samuel S. Mazgaonkar, editor of a bi-weekly journal, called the "Lamp of Judaism," stood charged with defaming Ebrahim Samuel and David Ebrahim in the issue of his paper, dated the 2nd August last. The circumstances of the case have already been published. The magistrate, after recording evidence, held that the charge against accused had been proved, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A NATIVE THOUGHT-READER:—Professor Shankar Abaji Bhise, of Bombay, who has just returned to India after a six months' tour in Europe, gave a seance at Mr. Lakhmidass Khimji's residence, a day or two ago, and says, a correspondent, showed how perfection may be attained in the science of thought-reading, by a blending of Eastern with Western technique. Professor Bhise is only a young man, but his peculiar talents in scientific lines, combined with private means, which enable him to indulge his somewhat expensive tastes, have helped him already to achieve success. In London and Manchester he was particularly appreciated, so much so that he returns to Europe for the coming season.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Manly before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to rape a Mahomedan girl, named Noorbi, aged seven, the daughter of one Jamal Shaji, an oil-man, residing at Duncan Road. One Wednesday evening, the girl was playing in the street, when accused was seen taking her away into a room on the fourth floor of a house at Kazipoora, but he was detected and given in police custody. The magistrate, after recording evidence for the prosecution, altered the charge to that of outraging the modesty of the girl under section 354, which the court held had been proved against the accused. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BLUE JACKETS ON THE SPREE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged three Europeans, named Frederick Bocock, Thomas Carrington, and William Reid, all quartermasters, employed on board her Majesty's troopship, now lying in the harbour, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with behaving themselves in a disorderly manner, on Tuesday night, at Duncan Road. It appears that, about Tuesday midnight, accused got into a victoria in Medows Street, Fort, and after driving in different parts of the city for about a couple of hours, got down in the Cazee Street, and commenced walking towards Grant Road, without paying the fare to the victoria-driver. The driver stopped them and demanded the fare, when accused lifted up the victoria and upset it. Constable Power was informed of the occurrence, and he proceeded to the spot, and arrested accused. His Worship fined accused Rs. 10 each, and ordered Rs. 15 out of the fine to be paid to the driver as compensation for the damage done to his carriage, and to cover his legal fare.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL FUND.—The following is a list of names of the Bhatia gentlemen who have subscribed to the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Vidhya-utejak Fund. The sum of Rs. 20,002 has been subscribed up to date, including Rs. 0,005, already subscribed on the 22nd ultimo, the day on which this fund was started:—Previously subscribed Rs. 0,005. Mr. Thakersey Mulji, Messrs. Dhurumsey and Gordhandas Soondrodas, Messrs. Dhurumsey and Narotum Morarji Gokaldas, Morarji Velji, Naranji Mulji, Ramji Lakhmidas, Jaram Naranji and Sons, Vussonji Manji, Naranji Dwarkadas, Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Runchordass Narotamdas, and Jeewandas Dhurumsey, each Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Parmanand Nursey and Cursondas and Shamji Parmanand, and Rutonsey Gokaldas, each Rs. 501; Mr. Veerjee Jeevandas, Rs. 201; Mr. Ghella Cullianjee, Rs. 101; Messrs. Cooverjee Ramdas, Rao Bahadur Parbhoodas Cursondas, and Cursondas Parshotam, each Rs. 101; Messrs. Devjee Umersey, Chatoorbhooj Manjee, and Rutonsey Dungersey, each Rs. 51; Messrs. Lakhmidas Purshotam, Dayal Gokaldas, Purshotam Bhimjee, Runchordas Damoder, Valabdas Megjee, Soonderdas Lakhmidas, and Jagjeevan Muljee, each Rs. 25;—total Rs. 20,002.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—William Henry Daw, foreman of the carriage examiners, yesterday, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of intent to insult and assault with intent to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Gulbai Cowasji Langrana, a second-class passenger by a G. I. P. Railway passenger train. The circumstances under which the charge was preferred by Mr. Thomson, secretary to Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Ry. Company, have been reported in these columns. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Furdunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the accused. The defence being conducted by Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. As there was a long list of cases before his Worship, Mr. Roughton wished to know if the court would be able to take up this charge that morning. There was a Railway Conference that day, and many railway officers were summoned in the case, so it would be very hard for them to wait for a long time. If his Worship fixed the hearing of the case for this (Friday) afternoon, it would be convenient for both parties. The hearing was accordingly fixed for this afternoon.

ROBBING A GOD OF HIS OFFERINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin placed Shunker Gopal, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging him on two counts of thefts of gold and silver studs, an umbrella, copper coins, and beetle-nuts, of the aggregate value of Rs. 20, the property of Jehanghir Nusserwanji Rana, a compounder to a medical practitioner at Bhooleshwar, and one Gopal Joshi, a Brahmin. About a month ago accused got in the service of the first complainant at the dispensary, but after serving for about four days, absconded, taking with him gold and silver studs, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 18, belonging to complainant. A report was made by the police, but accused could not be traced. On Tuesday, about noon, the second complainant went to a temple at Gamdavie, and having offered some copper coins and beetle-nuts to the idol, was engaged in worshipping it, when accused came up, and having picked up the offerings made to the deity, walked off. He was, however, arrested, before he could leave the temple, and made over to the police. On an investigation, the property in the first charge was recovered by the police from a Marwaree at Bhooleshwar, to whom it had been sold by accused. The prisoner, against whom stood a register of four previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on both charges.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINORS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Casee, a Hindu married women, aged twenty-five, residing with her husband at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, was charged by Inspector Buttfoy with kidnapping from their lawful guardianship two Hindu girls, named Yessee, aged twelve, and Yevtee, aged eleven, on the 24th instant. It appears that accused and the two girls resided in the same house, but in different rooms, and used to go to work together at a godown at Argyle Road to clean gallnuts. On the morning of the 24th instant accused, instead of taking the girls to work at Argyle Road, conveyed them to a house at Coombharwada 2nd Street, where she had rented a room on the first floor for Rs. 3-8 per month, and while there removed from the person of the girl Yessee silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 34, and placed the major portion of them with a Marwaree at Durgadevie. The girls were kept there until 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the following day, when, as the man Dhurma Colli had not turned up at the place, as promised, they were allowed to return home at Nowroji Hill. The matter was then reported to the police. The guardians of these girls had been searching for them in the city, but made no complaints to the police until the girls returned home on Wednesday evening. After the evidence for the prosecution had been recorded, accused Casee in her defence stated that Dhurma, who lived next door to her, had an intrigue with the girl Yessee, and he asked accused to rent the room in her name and to bring the girl Yessee there. When she took Yessee with her, the other girl also followed them. She kept both the girls in the room, but as the man Dhurma did not turn up, as promised, she allowed the girls to return home. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused Casee was to be blamed for abetting Dhurma in kidnapping the girl Yessee, who was only thirteen years of age, and was not matured. There was nothing to show that there was an intrigue between the girl Yessee and the man Dhurma. It was evident that the girls had not come to any harm. His Worship under the circumstances convicted Casee and sentenced her to three months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

THE GOUD SARASWATI BRAHMIN DISPUTE.

WASUDEO GOPAL AND OTHERS VS. SHAMRAO NARAYEN LAUD AND OTHERS.

MR. SCOTT, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for an "ex-parte" decree for want of a written statement. The plaintiffs, the learned counsel said, claimed that the defendants should hand over to them the properties of the caste and give an account of the monies come to their hands. The summons was served on the 6th ultimo., and the time for filing the written statement expired on the 5th instant, but it was not filed. A rule "nisi" has been issued for restraining the defendants from dealing with the properties of the caste, and the matter was mentioned on the 2nd instant. The affidavits were not gone into; and Mr. Lowndes, with a view to bring the suit to a speedy hearing, consented to the rule being discharged without prejudice to the contentions of the different parties, the question of costs being reserved. The learned counsel then read correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, the object of which, he said, was to delay the filing of the written statement and the hearing of the suit, which was really a suit between the new and old trustees of the properties of the caste. The object of the present motion, Mr. Scott said, was to put the defendants upon terms to come to a hearing without further delay.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, for the defendants, argued that this was an absurd motion for an "ex-parte" decree, which could never be passed in a case of this kind. The defendants had very properly enquired of the plaintiffs' solicitors whether they represented the Goud Saraswati community of Bombay, or the Goud Saraswati community generally; and as they had received no answer to the inquiry, they could not prepare their written statement, and the present application ought not to have been made. The case certainly could not come to a hearing for six months.

After some discussion, it was agreed that any charge of fraud or active concealment of fraud was not intended to be made as regarded defendants 1, 3, 5, and 7 beyond their avoiding to give proper accounts. His lordship ordered the written statement to be filed and copies furnished within a fortnight. A fortnights' time was granted for an exchange of affidavits of documents, to be followed soon by an inspection.

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4, and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,333 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs on account of non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the amount of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and rayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. T. A. Bulkley was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Under what part of your contract do you say that the Municipal Commissioner was bound to get you leave to store dynamite?—I don't remember at present.

There is no provision in the contract to that effect?—I don't remember at present.

When you applied to the Municipal Commissioner, he wrote to the Police Commissioner for the required permission. That was an act of courtesy on his part; he was not bound to do so under the contract?—I believe so. I thought he might have done so under the circumstances.

What is your authority for saying so?—It is my opinion.

What is the authority for your opinion?—My ordinary experience.

You don't charge the Municipal Commissioner with causing any delay in getting you permission to store dynamites?—I don't charge him with causing the delay; but delay occurred nevertheless.

His lordship: You don't make a point, Mr. Scott, that the Municipal Commissioner caused any delay?

Mr. Scott said, what he put the defendants upon terms to come to a hearing without further delay.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the annual report for the year ending 29th February, 1896, to be presented at the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the company convened for Thursday, next the 2nd April, at 4 p.m.:—The eleventh annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 29th February, 1896, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, must be considered very satisfactory. The company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have deteriorated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 1,48,300-9-6, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—I. Depreciation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Workmen's Tools Rs. 1,500, II. Dividend at 15 per cent., free of Income Tax Rs. 60,000, III. Managing Director's Commission on the above Dividend Rs. 6,000, IV. Reserve Fund Rs. 70,000, V. Balance to be carried to next year Rs. 10,800-9-6, total Rs. 1,48,300-9-6. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 22nd June, 1896. Under Section 91 of the Articles of Association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence, and Address by the Revd. Father Kershaw, S. S. J. E.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas being in the chair. The following directors' report was adopted and passed:—

Your directors beg to submit their third report on the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st Decemher 1895. They now beg to announce that in addition to the new machinery ordered out from England and erected in your mill as reported in their last report, they have further ordered out during the year under report following new machinery, major portion of which has already arrived and erected in your mill:—Doubling frames, 9 pairs of mules, 16 flat card, 2 intermediate and 5 roving frames, 1 wheel cutter cutting machine, 2 lathes, 1 winding frame. The cost of the above machinery ordered out will be Rs. 2,17,908 or thereabout. At this opportunity your directors beg to state that they have under consideration certain proposals to order out 5,000 spindles more with preparatory machinery in addition to the new machinery already ordered out and erected up to now in your mill. The cost of the additional 5,000 spindles is estimated at Rs. 1,00, 000 or thereabout. Your directors have the pleasure to announce that the production of yarn of your mill is day by day increasing, and it is of 242,075 lbs. more this year than preceding year, and your Company's yarn has acquired first-class name in local as well as in China and up-countries markets fetching highest prices both here and abroad. During the year under report your directors have allotted 100 shares from the unallotted shares of the Company at par value to Mr. Goculdas Madhowji, who also has further applied for 100 shares more at par value which your diretctors have allotted to him during the current year. Your capital account will now stand at Rs. 4,00,000. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the year amount to total net earnings of the company for the Rs. 50,730-4-8, including Rs. 1,547-1-0 brought forward from the last year's account which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—That a dividend of Rs. 45 per share be declared on paid, up 700 shares absorbing Rs. 31,500, and that Rs. 1,957-7-0 be written off to preliminary charges account, and that Rs. 15,000 be written off to reserve fund account, and that the balance Rs. 2,272-15-8 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Raghowji Jaykrishna retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration. The mill property is insured for Rs. 11,37,650, and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 3,42,350 aggregating Rs. 14,80,000.

Resolutions were carried sanctioning the declaration of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share; re-electing Mr. Raghowji Jaykrishn as director of the company for the current year, and re-appointing Messrs. Nusserwanji Bapooji Tuchukra and Manshershaw Bezonji Manocher Homji as auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The usual compliments to the president of the meeting, terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·930	WNW	7	91·1	66·9	38	...	1·89	−0·85
Agra	29·941	NW	7	93·0	67·7	38	...	0·21	−1·08
Cawnpore	29·987	NNW	10	95·8	71·1	23	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·912	SW	8	96·1	69·6	29	...	0·75	−1·16
Jhansi	29·981	Calm	2	96·1	70·7	28	...	0·55	−0·94
Jacobabad	29·955	ESE	7	93·5	69·6	47	...	0·61	−0·49
Karachi	29·955

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re.1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, E. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-4, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; HEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription its 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 6 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE, Re. 1-4, Postage Annas 4.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests, Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1-30 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1896, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.
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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guarantees of Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

At the weekly bidding's for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday only 12¼ lakhs of Bills were allotted, Calcutta taking 2 lakhs, Bombay 7¼ lakhs, and Madras 3 lakhs; but of Wire Transfers some 48 lakhs were placed, say 42 lakhs on Calcutta, 2¼ lakhs on Bombay, and 3¼ lakhs on Madras; at 1s. 2 11-32d. and 1s. 2 3-8d., respectively, the price obtained for the Bills showing a decline of 5-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, there having been no extra sales made in the meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted again last week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2¼d.

Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday at 109 13-16 and 101¼, respectively. Rupee Securities advanced 5-16 per cent., to £64 7-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 68¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·22½.

Yellow Gujerat Rapseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 30½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market dull; and Linseed at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Amsterdam, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 4 3-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline was 1-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for March-April deliveries and 4 5-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 13-16 cents; and June Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·51 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total Receipts this season, and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	11,000	15,000	6,000
Four days' do.	48,000	74,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,794,000	7,234,000	3,414,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day at previous rates, only a small amount of business having been reported in the aggregate. Exporters have bought 1,900 bales, consisting of 900 Bengal, at Rs. 152-67; 800 Broach, at Rs. 203; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs 175; while the Mills have taken only 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 170½; and 100 each of Mhowa, at Rs. 192; and Chalisgaum at Rs. 163½ per candy.

The WHEAT and SEED markets have remained steady in tone, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account; but with prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,020 bales.
Wheat	22,300 cwts.
Linseed	37,617 "
Rapeseed	3,471 "
Gingellyseed	4,752 "
Poppyseed	777 "
Groundnuts	3,946 "
Castorseed	6,013 "
Rice	21,131 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been more business doing in this market to-day but only at low rates, say 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per ton to choice ports, for April loading.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady at 1s. 2 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a fair amount of Telegraphic at the above rate sold to the Bazaar was reported. Of Merchants' Bills, a fair amount is also reported to have been placed, at 1s. 2 7-16d. for April, and 1s. 2 3-8d. for May delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 3-8d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·52½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates receded to 107 7-8 for cash, 107 15-16 for the coming settling day, and 107 7-8 for the April account; but by the close, an improvement had taken place, and about 1-8th per cent. was quoted on the above rates.

SHARES.—There has been an upward movement in a number of Mill shares to-day and our quotations which show more change on this line than for some time past. We quote an advance of Rs. 50, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 40, in Britannia; of Rs. 25 each in Central India, and Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Khatao Mukonjee, and Morarjee Goculdas; of Rs. 7½, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5, in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan, Hyderabad, and Western India. In Presses Bombay Cotton, and New Berar, are Rs. 37 higher and Manmar Rs. 2½; while Prince of Wales are Rs. 5 lower.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st March, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,97,635	6,30,444	7,269	8,35,348
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,90,824
Increase				Rs. 44,524

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miner's Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,54,000	2,33,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	92	141	2	235
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	13,42,744	29,05,759	48,986	42,97,489
Total for 11 weeks..	14,96,744	31,41,759	52,986	46,91,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,40 911	2,90,221	7,205	4,38,367
Per mile of Ry do.	84	174	4	262
Total to corresponding date do.	14,98,806	42,50,664	60,390	58,09,860

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,367
Ditto to date ..... " 11,18,371

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	300	...	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	41	17	...	59
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	4,817	3,659	40	8,516
Total for 11 weeks...	5,517	3,959	40	9,516
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous years 7	396	499	1	896
Per mile of Ry do.	/ 23	29	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	3,961	5,347	27	9,335

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 104
Ditto to date ..... " 181

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE is TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—March 16, at Rajpore Estate, Jachar, the wife of F F Mackenzie, of a son.
TOWNESEND—March 21, at Samasata, the wife of J Townsend, C E, of a son.
WILSON—March 21, at Calicut, the wife of V S F Wilson, of a son.

DEATH.

BUTLER—February 27, at Jubbulpore, Thomas Henry Butler, Asst., P W D, Shillong, Assam, from wounds received from a tiger in the Tilman Forest, on the 25th idem, aged 43 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

THE Government of India have in Sir James Browne, the Agent in Baluchistan, a very able successor to Sir Robert Sandeman, the statesman who almost entirely by peaceful measures was instrumental in adding to the Empire a Province of great strategic importance, and who having done so, maintained peace and order within its borders to a degree absolutely unknown before. It would be almost unreasonable to expect that any successor of the late Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan should have to an equal extent that combination of gifts which gave him an unsurpassed knowledge of the tribes of this part of the North-West and a peculiar facility in managing them. But although Sir James Browne may not have a double portion of his predecessor's spirit, there is ample evidence that he has done his best to profit by the example of Sir Robert and by the principles of his policy as set forth in the numerous minutes and memoranda which the late Chief Commissioner left on record. Sir James Browne has steadily pursued a similar line of policy with very satisfactory results, which he that runs may read in the information both official and non-official that is made public from time to time in regard to this comparatively little known part of the political map of India. The principal event of the year ending March 31st last, the report of which has just been laid on the table, was the joint agreement executed by the British and Afghan Commissioners in regard to the long-disputed boundary between the British possessions and the country of the Amir of Kabul from Domandi on the Gomal to the westward. The Afghan Commissioner, Sirdar Gul Mahomed, did not arrive at the place agreed upon with Captain MacMahon, the British Representative on the date fixed, nor indeed for some months after. No bad faith seems to have been intended by this departure from the rules of international courtesy; it was simply one of many examples that it is the lot of the Government of India to receive of the curious methods of Afghan diplomacy. Captain MacMahon was by no means idle during the interval: he very properly took advantage of his position as the man in possession to thoroughly survey the country round about, and to obtain all the local information that was possible. This procedure considerably simplified matters when the Amir's representative arrived on the scene, for it enabled Captain MacMahon to promptly produce local witnesses in regard to the ownership of disputed areas. Of course the Commissioners had their differences, but Sirdar Gul Mahomed was more amenable to reason than might have been expected, and the line laid down was generally in accordance with the old Kakar-Gulzai boundary as established by Major MacIver four years ago.

It is one thing for Boundary Commissioners to agree to a severe line of demarcation, but it is quite another for the wild tribesmen of the North-West to concur therein. It is, therefore, not surprising that almost before the ink of the agreement was dry the Chief of the Khi-dakhel Suleman Khels appeared on the north bank of the Kundar river with a following of about sixty sowars and entered into communications of a somewhat unpleasant kind with the Zhob Levy Corps posts on the opposite banks. The Joint Commissioners had fixed the river as the boundary at this part, but the Chief in question, Shahbuddin, pretended ignorance of the settlement and maintained certain antiquated and unfounded claims in some tracts of country south of the Kundhar. The first report received rather exaggerated Shahbuddin's force and the hostility of his attitude, and the Political Agent promptly proceeded to the district to ascertain from the Chief his precise claims and objects. Apparently thinking discretion the better part of valour, Shahbuddin had by this time returned home. He was afterwards seen by one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Lower Zhob, and while declaring his friendliness to the British Government, continued to urge his claims to the territory, but stated his willingness to defer to any orders he might receive in the matter from his Highness the Amir. He objected to the building of a post at Hosein Nikab, and asked that the work might be suspended for forty days pending a reference to the Amir. The forty days came and went, but no further communication was received on the subject from Shahbudin, so that the probability is that the Amir refused to back up his untenable claims, as indeed he was bound to refuse under the terms of the boundary agreement. The Waziris continued to cause a good deal of trouble during the year, no less than nineteen serious offences being committed by them within the Zhob limits. Needless to say there were any number of inter-tribal disputes, the settlement of which absorbed a very large share of the time and attention of the political officers. A very serious quarrel arose by reason of the capture by one Batai Kheddeza, of Larga, of a woman, named Lohani, the wife of Bahawal Chukarkel of Loara, in Bargha. The Loara people pursued the chieftain and his captive, but did not overtake them. On arrival at Batai's village they found that the men had fled, leaving the woman behind, and the visitors captured and took away as a hostage Mussamat Ganai, wife of Dalai, a brother of Batai, and an accomplice in the capture of Lohani. Owing to the Waziri expedition, the Political Officers were unable just then to settle the dispute between the two tribes; but ultimately the case was referred to a jirga of twenty-two members from both districts. Thirteen members were of opinion that the matter would be equitably settled by the return of the two women and the payment of compensation on both sides, while nine of them were of opinion that Ganai should be given back, and Lohani retained by Batai, who should pay a certain amount in compensation. The matter was still under discussion, when the woman Ganai escaped and made her way back to Larga. The Chuharkhels were greatly exasperated when they found they had lost their hostage without recovering the wife of the Chief, and a dangerous state of tension ensued. Another jirga was summoned, but owing to the preoccupation of the Political Officers in Waziri affairs, the question was still unsettled at the end of the year, at which time the Larga Chief had had Lohani in his harem for nine months.

As usual a good deal of trouble was given by Gauhar Khan, ex-Sardar of Jhalawan, and all attempts to capture him proved unsuccessful. On the other hand, Mir Shahdah, the ex-Naib of Key, who five years ago made a murderous attack on the then Political Agent, and had since absconded, gave himself up to justice. He was sent to Quetta, where the Agent to the Governor-General handed him over for trial to his Highness the Khan of Kelat, who sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment. A man of very different calibre, Sardar Sir Assad Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawans, a loyal and faithful supporter of the British Government, died at Sirki, near Quetta. His place has been taken by his son, Gahus Bakhsh, who seems to be worthily following in his father's footsteps. A large number of civil and criminal cases came up before the various officers exercising magisterial powers. The town of Quetta continues to make steady progress, but at present it is in the anomalous position of possessing a Municipal President and Secretary without a municipal constitution or any form whatever of local self-Government. Another sore point with the people of Quetta is their inability to engage the services of legal gentlemen in criminal or civil cases, without the express consent of the Court; and the discretion permitted to the judicial authorities by the Baluchistan code to call in the aid of a jury of assessors is rarely, if ever, exercised in the town. No doubt, the existing judicial system is suited to the rough and ready needs of the Baluchistan districts, where ordinary hair-splitting legal quibbles would be utterly unsuited to tribesmen wont to deal summarily with offenders. The system under which disputes are referred to a jirga or jury is in accordance with the ancient customs of the people, and under the guidance of our officers the method seldom lends itself to a defeat of the ends of justice. But the case is quite different in the agency city. The people are for the most part British Indian subjects, and should be adjudged according to the procedure laid down in the civil and criminal codes of the country. If they desire legal advice when put on their trial or when answering some civil suit, there seems no reason in the world why the authorities should prevent them from obtaining it. It is very desirable that the injustice of barring the courts to the legal profession with all its consequent anomalies and inconveniences should be forthwith removed.

IT is no longer a moot point whether in case of war on our North-West frontier reinforcements on an adequate scale are to be sent forthwith from Great Britain to co-operate in the defence. That question, which, strange to say, was at one time in debate, has been settled decisively in the affirmative. Lord Roberts rightly insisted on that indispensable understanding, and the indifferent and the sceptical at the Horse Guards have been brought to see the matter through the broader instead of the smaller end of the field glass. That point being settled beyond further dispute or cavil, it is somewhat strange and not a little amusing to read in the *Nineteenth Century* a proposal set out with great elaboration to place the strategic basis for the reinforcement of the North-West of India at the southern extremity of the Australian Continent! The suggestion is so original, and worked out with so such misplaced ingenuity, that it deserves passing notice. The writer, Mr. A. Silva White, who holds firmly, as General Gordon did, and Mr. Laird Clowes and many others do, that the British fleet ought to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal being a mere rat-hole in which men-of-war could be dynamited by any donkey boy if they ventured into it in time of war, lays it down that Great British, being an ocean Power, should keep her fleets out of land-locked seas. With this end in view it is proposed that there should be prime strategic bases with arsenals and military depots in the United Kingdom and at Albany, on King George's Sound, at the further end of the Australian Continent, Gibraltar, Aden, and Perim, and Esquinalt would be prime naval bases, with subsidiary bases at Malta, Cape, Sydney, Hong Kong, and Halifax. Trincomalee and Colombo are not even mentioned. Fleets of adequate strength at Gibraltar and Aden would, according to this plan, seal up the Mediterranean and all that is therein, and render it useless to re-open the Suez Canal if we deemed it necessary to block it. Having thus provided for the complete command of the sea, "we have now to consider how, on the outbreak of hostilities (the Suez Canal being closed to us) we can pour in troops and war supplies for the defence of India." By way of having sufficient reinforcements of *personnel* and *materiel* at a "Home base" which may reach North-West India more rapidly than those which the invader may control, it is gravely proposed that we should establish at Albany an Antipodean strategic base "capable of supplying all the emergent needs" of the army at handgrips with an invader. The argument is that with the Suez Canal closed, the six thousand mile route to Bombay from the United Kingdom, would be unavailable, and the 10,000 mile route by the Cape being too long, it would be a great gain to have a sort of depot for urgant purposes at Albany, which is only four thousand miles from Bombay! The big reinforcements required to resist the invader would still have to come from the United Kingdom, "the true base." The folly of having to bring "emergent" reinforcements and supplies from a place four thousand miles distant beyond seas, when they could be more conveniently kept in India itself, does not seem to have struck this heaven-born strategist.

ALMOST every week for the past nine years, a correspondent has addressed a letter to us on the subject of the Gorai-Borivli road. We have been more merciful to our readers than our correspondent has been to us, and many quires of his foolscap have been consigned to a capacious waste-paper basket. Occasionally we have permitted a letter to fill an odd corner in the vain hope that we should never again hear the road mentioned. But we have now before us another long letter from the same correspondent, and dealing with the same subject. The Gorai-Borivli road is, if we may believe our correspondent, in a bad condition, and has been since 1886. It needs not only repairing, but widening and raising. We are told that previous to the year 1885, a road, leading from the railway station at Borivli to the swamp, west of the village of the same name, existed, and at the first meeting of the Salsette Local Board, sanction was given to carry this branch forward. The then Executive Engineer, Mr. K. G. Desai, who designed the work, did so on such a moderate scale, that the then Superintending Engineer, N. D., Colonel Ducat, R. E., remarked that, though the intention of Mr. Desai was praiseworthy, seeing that he had at heart the saving of funds, and effecting of economy, yet discredit might be attached to the department carrying out the project as proposed. He recommended that the work should be a first-class one, which would effectually withstand wear and tear, and in the long run prove a real economy. The matter was referred to the Taluka Board, and the work was cheaply carried out. Sandy mud, excavated from the swamp through which the line of road lay, was thrown into the form of a road, and "moorum" was spread on the top. When the monsoon set in, the road became first a mass of soft clay, and then was carried away, and communication blocked. In the following year, attempts were made at patchwork, and stones and other material were introduced in the making of the road. But the plan did not succeed. So since 1885, "repairs and disrepairs have been going on, and yet neither are the people satisfied, nor the local fund replenished." Our correspondent does not wish to enter more fully into the vicissitudes and history of the road, he tells us, especially as he has furnished us with periodical "progress reports" for almost a decade. If there be such a road as the Gorai-Borivli road, we commend its condition to the notice of the Salsette Local Board—that is, of course, assuming such a body exists.

IN his speech, the other day, Lord Rosebery, who invariably attacks Mr. Chamberlain with an asperity that he does not employ towards any other opponent, sneeringly alluded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as "the Grand Elector and Dictator who now guides the councils of the Tory Government," and made some capital out of a Birmingham attack on the right hon. gentleman. This attack is made in the columns of a local paper, and has given great pleasure to Mr. Chamberlain's enemies within and without the Unionist party. The writer, "An Old Conservative Leader," generally believed to be a man of great importance in the midland capital, rejoices at the Liberal victory at Lichfield "as demonstrating that the arrogant and insatiably-grasping Dictator of Highbury is not the paramount force here he would have people believe. We hail that fine majority as an omen of what is to come, as the first blow which is to destroy the present inequitable compact under which we chafe and fret." It is said that the feeling is not confined to Birmingham and the district surrounding it. There is, so his enemies allege, evidence of it in every constituency in the country. Indeed, says our London correspondent, it is claimed there are evidences that some members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons refer to him as the "Highbury screw." All the same, Mr. Chamberlain has immensely strengthened his position alike in Parliament and the country during the last three months.

WE learn by private telegram from England that the advance of the British troops in the Soudan and the consequent stoppage of the trade caravans from the interior is already beginning to make itself felt in European produce markets. Values of East Indian gums which have been at such a low ebb for a considerable time past, have received a great impetus, and prices have advanced fully ten to twelve and a-half, and remain extremely firm. Advices from Karachi state that the whole of the stocks remaining there in godowns have been bought up by an enterprising European firm at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 19-8 per maund, and owners of consignments lying unsold in London and elsewhere have kept the cable busy wiring higher limits. In the last Soudan war, it will be remembered, that Karachi gum reached the high figure of 180 shillings per cwt., and common E. I. sorts relatively high rates. But shippers should not be too sanguine of a like result now, as to-day there are so many substitutes for gum which were then unknown.

A LARGE number of invitations have been issued for an "At Home," at Government House, on Saturday evening next at 9-30 p.m.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Gatacre, accompanied by a Staff Officer, the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will inspect the Harbour Section of the Bombay Defences, leaving the Apollo Bunder at 6-45 a.m., on Monday next, and the Western Section of the Bombay Defences on the following morning.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, well known as champion of widow remarriage reform, at his residence, Girgaum, last night.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIAN WAR.

CREDIT FOR ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 25.

The Italian Senate have voted the special credit of one hundred and forty million lire towards the war in Abyssinia.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY BARON BLANC.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, ex-Minister Baron Blanc made an important speech, in which he said that the contingency of the Italian evacuation of Kassala has led to definitive public proofs of an alliance with Great Britain which was founded on an effective community of interests extending to the security of Italy as a maritime Mediterranean Power.

The Ducadi Sermoneta concurred in Baron Blanc's remarks, but said the alliance was one of sentiment. He observed that in the event of the re-conquest of the Soudan, the Italians must relinquish Kassala.

The Marquis di Rudini dwelt upon the friendship with Great Britain, and said the Government would continue the war if unable to conclude an honourable peace.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A second strong column has left Sarras to reinforce the garrison at Akasheh.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Pretoria, states that the situation there is serious. It is believed that President Kruger will not visit England.

It is further reported that Mr. Chamberlain has demanded an immediate reply to his last despatch, and that President Kruger has asked for time.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA AND THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND.

The *Times* states that France and Russia have finally declined to assent to the employment of the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Nile expedition.

THE INDIAN RUPEE AT MOZAMBIQUE.

The Indian Rupee has been admitted into circulation at Mozambique.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers has been adjourned till April 28th.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS.

The death is announced of the Archbishop of Madras at Rome.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, MARCH 20.

The case against the Gaekwar's opium farmer's servants was again called on for hearing, to-day, before Mr. Logan.

Five witnesses were examined for the defence. None of them remembered having seen the Assistant Collector or Mr. Good at Palej Station on the day the accused were arrested.

The pleader for accused showed witnesses for the prosecution twenty photos, and asked them to identify Manecklal. They said the photos looked much like each other, but Mr. Good showed three which looked like Manecklal.

The Baroda farmer's day-book was produced to show that opium was legally purchased. From this book Mr. Rustom, the Assistant Collector, succeeded in showing entries of the opium surreptitiously sold by Manecklal in November and December last.

The Assistant Collector being re-called by the defence, again stated that, though the Baroda Dewan gave permission to examine the farmer's books, etc., the Sooba, Mr. Samarth, declined to give any assistance.

The case will be heard on Saturday next, as the defence failed to get the Naib-Sooba as a witness.

The magistrate remarked that the defence must endeavour to produce him on Saturday.

A man, named Manecklal, has been arrested by the Police Inspector, Mr. Naorojee, at Ahmedabad.

SAD DEATH OF CAPTAIN POULTER.

RANGOON, MARCH 20.

The death is announced of Captain C. McC. Poulter, 29th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police. He had set out in a boat by the Mogaung River to take command of the new Military Police post formed at Nanyaseik, to keep order in the new Ruby Mines, when he accidentally shot himself. He was buried in the Mogaung on Thursday morning.

LATER.

Particulars of the accident to Captain Poulter say that, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, when a few miles below Kamaing, he landed to shoot some deer which abound there. His gun was caught in the bamboos, and went off, the ball striking him on the neck, and killing him immediately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat left here at 5 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta left here at 8 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore left here, at to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	31 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route right to Bagdad. Interrupted beyond. Shanghai route to China right.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 28th instant, and at Mauritius at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 25.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY.—MARCH 26.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	84·1

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

At the Council meeting, to-day, his Excellency the Viceroy presided.

Sir James Westland moved the discussion of the Financial Statement. He alluded to the reference made in the past year to the commercial and banking institutions on the subject of investments of the Currency Reserves. The proposal laid before them was that, whereas the Currency Reserve was now invested to the extent of eight crores, they should take legal power to increase it to ten crores. The banks were asked whether the increase would endanger the stability of the currency. Even the Chambers of Commerce and the Banks did not call the proposal in question on these grounds. They had, moreover, fresh evidence of security. The Government intended to publish the opinions received, and to obtain the Secretary of State's. The opium merchants of Rangoon had asked that the Secretary of State should draw the Council Bills on Rangoon as well as Calcutta and Bombay. The Government had not yet seen its way to do this. The Rangoon merchants also asked that large sums of money available in the hands of Government at the beginning of each cold weather should be made available for the rice trade, not through the Bank of Bengal, but to the merchants direct. This had been granted, and it now remained to see how the plan would suit the rice trade.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair said that the Financial Statement testified to the buoyancy and elasticity of the Indian revenue, and manifested in a most satisfactory manner the result of the perseverance in economy which had distinguished his Excellency's rule. The Finance Member was to be congratulated that he had paid for the Chitral Expedition, restored the Famine Insurance Grant, recouped the contributions levied in 1894-95 from the Provincial Governments, and had surplus over and above, approximating to a crore of rupees.

His Excellency the Viceroy said: I recognise with pleasure that no attack has been made on the policy of the Budget now under discussion which calls for any general defence from me. It is not a sensational budget; it is, as the honourable member has said, a modest budget—as modest as himself, but I doubt if the sensational budgets are always most satisfactory. It is generally agreed that in the circumstances of the present time the proper financial policy for India is one that is cautious, moderate, and conservative; and that while time may come, as the honourable member has hinted, for the comprehensive revision of the position, that time is not yet come. What we have done in the Budget before us is to take advantage of the increase of the revenue, which has exceeded the anticipations of last year, in two ways: In the first place, to re-trace certain steps which we were very unwillingly obliged to take in laying under contribution for general purposes grants which otherwise would have been devoted to special and useful purposes; and, in the second place, to making good special deficiencies. It is in my opinion most satisfactory that we have been again able to grant the large sum of a crore of rupees to purposes of Famine Insurance. It is also most satisfactory that we have been able to restore to the Provincial Governments the contributions from their balances which we had to demand in 1894. It is satisfactory also for reasons so well stated by the Military Member that we are at last able to complete those arrangements on which, it has been long recognised, in an emergency the safety of the Empire would depend. There is only one general remark which I would like to make reference to in these aspects of the Budget, and that is that we are going to deal equally and generously with all demands of the kind. I am sure the Council will have heard with much interest the statement of the Military Member. It is the record of a great work, not only of the work during five years of an individual of distinguished ability, but work of a great department of the State under the guidance of the honorable member. It is, I believe, the record of the progress both in efficiency and in economy. The Hon. Mr. Playfair has spoken of its railways, specially on the question of rates, but I shall with him postpone the discussion of that delitcate all question. He has, however, spoken of the general Railway policy of the Government with approval. The development of the country by the construction of railways has for long been recognised as the policy of the Government of India, and I need support it by no detailed argument. The fact is that it is a method by which we can materially improve the condition of a vast population, who are dependent upon agriculture, most surely and most steadily. Even the irrigation works, all important as they are in certain localities, can scrcely claim such far-reachieg results as railways, at all events, unless the irrigation and railway works proceed simultaneously.

The Bill to amend the Code of the Criminal Procedure of 1882 was then passed, while the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom was directed to be circulated for opinion to the Local Governments and administrations, and the High Court of Calcutta.

Two Bills were then introduced—one to amend the Law relating Reformatory Schools, and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders; and the other to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act of 1879.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MURDER BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

ABOUT 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a murder was committed in the compound of the East Indian Manufacturing Company, Gowalia Tank Road. The murderer, whose name is Gayadeen Raghardayal, a Purdasee, who is alleged to be of unsound mind, was a watchman in the employ of the company until about a week ago, when he was dismissed from service for some reason or other. He resided in a small room, about fifteen paces from the gate, in the compound of the factory. The victim was one Saya Babaji, aged about twenty-five years, a millhand, employed in the Manockji Petit Mills at Tardeo, and resided in a compound adjoining the factory. The murderer and the murdered man were known to be friends, and bore no ill-feelings towards each other. About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Gayadeen sent his son Bisoonath to call Saya to his place. In a few minutes Bisoonath returned with Saya, and the latter's brother Visram. When they came, Gayadeen, who was seated on a box just outside the door of his room, got up, took a bamboo, which had at one end a pair of prongs fastened, and said that he was going to pluck mangoes of a tree. He went to a tree, which is between the door of his room and the gate and pricked a mango, which fell on the ground, and he picked it up. Gayadeen then suddenly turned round, and plunged the prongs in the left breast of Saya, a little below the nipple. The man at once became insensible, and fell on the ground. He then ran towards the Gowalia Talao Police Chowkey and informed the policeman that he had committed a murder. The sepoy at once put him under arrest, and discovered the deceased lying unconscious on the ground. Inspector Mynn, on being informed of the occurrence, at once proceeded to the scene, and on examining the man, found him to be dead. The accused was then conveyed by Constable Henry Brewin to the lunatic cell at the Mazagon Police Court, and was locked up there for the night.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	24	2	38 p.m.	...	16
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 26th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	...	1
" Karachi	..	11	..	1
" Madras	1	2	..	1

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN BOMBAY.

LORD SANDHURST is resolved to make himself personally acquainted with the manner in which the bulk of the population of Bombay live, move, and have their being. A few weeks since, his Excellency visited the Primary Schools, in which the children of a certain proportion of the working population receive a modicum of education in structures which are for the most part models of what school buildings ought not to be. He has now personally inspected fair samples of the overcrowded and highly insanitary localities of Bombay, in which the far larger half of its eight or nine hundred thousand inhabitants dwell. On Wednesday evening, shortly after five o'clock, on an unusually sultry afternoon, his Excellency drove to the north end of the Borah Bazaar Street, leading into the more thickly populated part of the Fort. Under the guidance of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who has an unequalled experience of the penetralia of the City, with Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Mr. Grattan Geary, former Presidents of the Municipality, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Standing Committee, his Excellency, with Captain Levett, A.-D.-C., walked down the narrow and irregular street, or rather lane, closed in on either hand by solidly-built houses several storeys high. The three-feet gullies between some of these houses serve a double purpose. They are open drains and also passages giving access to rooms on the right hand and on the left, which receive their scanty allowance of light and air through the open doors, which also serve as windows. The occupants of the rooms in the upper storeys opening on the gully save themselves much trouble by emptying their waste water and other superfluities out of the windows without ceremony. In similar passages elsewhere, his Excellency and those accompanying him narrowly escaped unwelcome shower-baths from the unsuspected windows above. Below the shop-front of one of the houses in the lane, Dr. Weir pointed to a small door-way, about two-feet-six square, giving access by a narrow tunnel under the shop to the cesspool at the rear. It is the duty of one or other of the halalcore servants to creep through this dark and noisome passage on his necessary errand every day. Here and there in the road-way, as in the gullies, are pools of foul and stagnant water. This locality is chiefly inhabited by Parsi servants of more or less well-to-do Parsi families, many, of whom work by the day, cleaning up pounding rice, drawing water, and the like.

The first house visited was an old-fashioned building, with a number of rooms opening one into another on the ground floor, with so little light that it was difficult to discern how they were occupied. A door led to an adjoining house, separated from the first by a narrow passage, along which dirty water was running into the street. On either hand were some five or six rooms, the doors of which served as windows and ventilators. The rooms were consequently almost dark. Nevertheless, they were set apart for the sojourn of women from the rooms above whenever they are out of health, and are believed to require seclusion, not only from the world, but from light and air. In one of the rooms, which seemed to be also a passage giving access to another part of the ground-floor, were some six or seven women, each sitting on a bare truckle-bed. The room was stifling from heat and the complete absence of ventilation. The immemorial custom which prescribes this relegation of suffering womanhood to a dark and noisome dungeon, is discarded in educated Parsi families of the better class. But, notwithstanding the efforts of reformers, it still survives among the orthodox, who are also the far more numerous sections of that community. During the period of seclusion the victims of this stupid custom are strictly prohibited from approaching two sacred elements—fire and water.

It was a relief to go up to one of the rooms above, occupied by an alert, though elderly Parsi woman, who made her modest dwelling a complete contrast to all its surroundings by a thorough cleanliness worthy of a Dutch housewife. The almirah and other lacquered furniture shone again; the cooking utensils were bright as scrubbing could make them. In reply to a question, this old lady informed her visitors—whom she never expected to see in her little tenement—that she paid Rs. 7 per mensem for the room. That seemed to be the average rent of rooms in this part of the Fort. Another house, differing from those around by having a small yard open to the sky in the middle, with a draw-well giving water of doubtful purity for ceremonial occasions, is leased by its Parsi owner to another Parsi for Rs 60 per mensem. This house was also let out room by room. None of the houses have an open space in the rear; they are all built back to back, and not infrequently front to front as well, with only a few feet of pathway between. The house property around, though insanitary to a dangerous degree, and from time to time a hot-bed of small-pox, cholera, fever, or any other epidemic that happens to prevail, is valuable in a pecuniary sense, and far too solidly constructed to give any hope of its falling down to make room for more hygienic structures. A wealthy Parsi has set an excellent example, which it is to be hoped may be followed, by presenting the Municipality with ground sufficient to enable Musjid Lane to be opened up. Dr. Weir drew Lord Sandhurst's attention to this considerable improvement. The street has been re-named Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Street to commemorate the generosity of the donor. After passing through divers lanes and alleys, each conspicuous for uncleanliness and the absence of ventilation, the Governor passed Hornby Row past the new fire station. The western end of the street, at the corner of which that building stands, was widened at the initiative of Sir Charles Ollivant, when Municipal Commissioner. It was intended to be the beginning of a wide thoroughfare, which would let the sea breeze, light, and air into the centre of the most insanitary and most densely populated part of the Fort. The improvement was not completed, owing to the strenuous resistance of those who did not share the opinion that such sanitary work is of the first importance.

Having spent more than an hour in a very thorough examination of the least inviting part of the Fort, the Governor drove to Dhobie Talao to see the condition of the dwellings of the people in the Native town. Dr. Weir took his Excellency to First Marine Street, the houses in which compare but indifferently with the more substantial buildings in the Fort. One of these is the Club House of the Goanese cooks. A large room on the first floor has its only furniture a little oratory against the wall at one side and some thirty substantial wooden boxes ranged round the room, all of the same size and the same pattern. Each box contains the wardrobe and belongings of a Goanese cook, who when out of place puts up at the club, which is maintained by subscriptions from the cooks in service. An adjacent room is similarly available for Goanese ayahs. Many of the exploring party sought the protection of a cigarette here as the neighbourhood is more offensively insanitary than even the lanes of the Fort. The visit to Dhobie Talao was somewhat abridged by the information that small-pox was rife in the district. In one noisome lane eight Ghatis were huddled in a room, to which the door, the only aperture, admitted very little light. The room is about ten feet square, and the men, with the one or two women, who doubtless cook their food, had scarcely room to crouch on the floor. They pay six rupees a month rent for that small space. Lord Sandhurst asked where the men slept, for it was clear that the floor was not sufficient to allow them all to lie down. The reply was that they probably slept in the nearest street. These Ghatis are fine robust men, of remarkable muscular development. They earn from six to eight annas a day, and in busy times, when ships have to be loaded against time, they make a rupee a day. They are well-to-do, and have land in their native country, to which they will return on the setting in of the monsoon. In a room, at the other side of the lane, were some seven or eight bearded Mussulman bhisties. They also were apparently quite satisfied with their lot, and though not so well-developed as the Ghatis, were evidently in good case.

The next visit was made under difficulties. The Governor and those accompanying him entered what was called a lane, but was suspiciously like a sweeper's gully. It was a passage two feet wide, leading to an inner street, where heaps of rubbish were lying about, and between them pools of foul liquid, emitting a very offensive odour. Off this lane was yet another, passage so narrow that the Governor had to warn those following him to step carefully so as to avoid a cat and her new-born kittens which lay on a mat in the path. The light of a candle showed that the passage, where it broadened out to about four feet, had on either side rooms with absolutely no light or ventilation from outside, and precious little from the dark passage. These dismal chambers, the rent of which is four rupees each, were crowded with occupants, men, women and children. The cooking is carried on in the rooms. In the congeries of lanes, over-crowded humanity have to share the narrow space with cows, goats, kids, cocks, and hens, and a superfluity of dangerous curs, who angrily resented the intrusion of so many strangers. Some of the localities visited were for the most part inhabited by Hindus, others by Mahomedans, while in one street the residents represent several communities and castes. Washermen, tailors, shoe-makers, grain-dealers, oil-dealers are to be seen site by side. With all the over-crowding dirt, the evil odours, the want of light and ventilation, in which the slums of Bombay may challenge comparison with those of London or Edinburgh, there is one differentiating element, which is very consolatory to those familiar with the stark misery in certain quarters of European cities. There is no starvation. There are no gaunt children with hunger in their faces. All are able to obtain sufficient for the day, and to face the morrow without dread.

The Governor drove through Kalbadevie to Duncan Road, the Copper Bazaar, and Jugjivan Kika Street. Here a shoe-maker's shop, which was also his residence, and the refectory and dormitory for himself and all his employes, was inspected. The shop was fairly large, but the ceiling low. The light was so bad that the visitors were unable to realise that tied to a wooden post was a dun cow, which took umbrage at the advance of his Excellency the Governor, and charged him with a determination which would have brought the visit to an immediate end, were it not that a strong rope limited her freedom of action. As, however, she had a radius of six or seven feet she was able to threaten successively every one of the party. It was then dimly discerned that beyond the twilight of the shop was a space of equal dimensions, shrouded in darkness, in the corner of which glimmered a charcoal fire. It is here that the cooking is done by the wife and daughter of the master shoe-maker, their food is eaten, and they lie down to sleep at night, when the day's work is done. When business is brisk, this employer gives work to twenty or thirty hands, most of whom come from the Mofussil. They earn, when work is slack, six annas a day, and when fully employed a rupee, or even more. They pay from eight annas to a rupee per mensem for the privilege of sleeping on the premises. Their employer takes the contract for their food at some four rupees monthly.

A neighbouring factory, where rice is husked by primitive machinery, was next gone over. Here, as in the shoe factory, the area beyond the front, which received a little light from the street, was shrouded in darkness. Candle-light showed that there was floor space affording accommodation for four or five score lodgers paying a rental averaging a rupee for each per month. The corn factory suggested a visit to a neighbouring shop, where flour is sold. Lord Sandhurst was shown the flour of jowari, which affords the most sustenance at the lowest cost, and is consequently in great demand among the poorer classes. While exploring sundry narrow and dismal lanes, opened up for the laying of badly-needed drains, the party entered a house, pointed out by Dr. Weir. After groping their way in a darkness that might be felt, they came to a room in which a widow was making chupatties, while her old and invalid father was lying on a charpoy. It was their cook-room, dining-room, bedroom, bath-room, all in one. The only light was that given by the small fire, which was to bake the bread. His Excellency was taken by Dr. Weir to see Haji Habib's dharmsala, where Musulman pilgrims on their way to Mecca enjoy a few days' rest. The white stone pavement with a well in the centre and the sheltering roof afforded all that was required. Groups of pilgrims talked together, with their scanty luggage tied in bundles ready for the journey.

After many peregrinations through dark ways, monotonous in squalor and foulness, Lord Sandhurst emerged into the Bhendi Bazaar. There, for the first time, an intelligent public awoke to the fact that the Governor in person was in their midst. They thronged round him with loyal curiosity, and when he drove off to Government House, the large crowd which had collected gave a ringing cheer, having instinctively divined that his Excellency's visit was prompted by a sympathetic interest in their condition.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GOA, MARCH 23.

THE assumption of office of the Governor-General by his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, and his pacific proclamation to the inhabitants of Goa have been hailed as peaceful portents. It has transpired that the removal of martial law, and the amnesty to the revolters, &c., will be announced on Good Friday. The Ranes will be excluded from the general pardon. The exclusion is likely to keep the sore of rebellion open. The Ranes numerically are not many, but the people of Satary, who respect them as their lords, will never raise their hand against them. The policy of conciliating all according to justice is the only means of restoring peace to the country. Public confidence in the Velhas Conquistas has been restored, but though Senhor Raphael d'Andrade has left the country, the revolters and the Ranes continue to commit the same kind of depredations as before. On the morning of the 21st instant, the Ranes passed from Ponda to Mardal via Curti, and looted thirteen shops in the bazaar of that populous district. Two of them, belonging to Messrs. Manoel Caetano Ribeiro and Antonio Xavier da Lima, were of cloth, and the other eleven of grain. Mr. Jose Luis in the second cloth shop was severely handled. Thence they proceeded to the house of the brother-in-law of Paurouga Dido, and after carrying away what they found, took with them four persons as hostages, demanding Rs. 10,000 for their ransom. On their return they did not come through the public road of Curti and Mardol, but dispersed in different directions.

MILITARY NEWS.

ONE month's general leave of absence to Almora on medical certificate, from 23rd March 1896, is granted to Surgeon-Major W. H. Hubbard, A. M. S.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain W. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension Service, 17th year commenced 21st June 1895.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry:—Lieutenant A. B. Whatman, (Superintendent, Central Gymnasium, Umballa), for five months, on private affairs. 2nd-Lieutenant C. G. Rawling, for twelve months, on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders:—2nd-Lieutenant S. G. Crauford, for six months on medical certificate.

SICKLY man is to be inoculated with one thing more. It is reported from Paris that Dr. Chantemesse, of the Pasteur Institute, has discovered an anti-typhoid serum with which he has made experiments on three patients. Immediately after the first injections the disease in each case passed at once through the ordinary stages, and the patients entered into a state of convalescence. What with anti-small-pox, anti-cholera, anti-hydrophobia anti-diphtheria, anti-typhoid, and anti-everything, we should surely be on the way to unravelling the mystery of "She."

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, under the command of Captain G. N. A. Pollard, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, and called at Malta on the 9th instant, Port Said on the 13th, Suez on the 15th, and Aden on the 20th. She has brought drafts of different Regiments, consisting of 68 officers, 15 ladies, 11 children, 1,190 men, non-commissioned officers and men, 36 women and 50 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, with the exception of strong wind in the Bay of Biscay, for about two days. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col W W M Smith, R A.
Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs C H Swaine, A M S.
Major E G Grogan, 1st R Highlanders.
Surg-Major and Mrs J P O'Sullivan, A M S.
Surg-Major C A P Mitchell, A M S.
Major E K G Aylmer, 19th Hussars.
Major J L Govan, 1st Norfolk Regt.
Major and Mrs E J Phipps Hornby, R A.
Capt and Mrs C L Woolcombe, and two children, 2nd K O S Bords.
Capt and Mrs W F Cockburn, R A.
Capt M W T Duhan, R A.
Capt S Seifield, R H A.
Capt H de V Vallancey, 2nd A and S High.
Capt S G Moore, 2nd Shropshire, L I.
Capt E E Morris, R A.
Lieut W Hays Sadler, 2nd R Scots Fus.
Lieut A R Cobbold, 2nd K O Borderers.
Lieut T O Lloyd, 1st R Highlanders.
Hon Lieut and Qr.-Mr Mrs H McDermott and child, 1st E Surrey Regt.
Lieut R H Pitcairn, 1st R Highlanders.
Lieut F G Davies, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut E C Massy, R A.
Lieut F E Nixon, R A.
Lieut M F Gorton, R A.
Lieut R A N Taylor, Gordon High.
Lieut C E Willes, R W Fus.
Lieut M R Radcliffe, Devon Regt.
Lieut G Warneford, Wilts Regt.
Lieut R C Morris, R A.
Surg-Lieut and Mrs D J Collins, A M S.
Hon Lieut and Mrs S Logan and child, Army Schools.
Vety Lieut E P J Barry, A V Dept.
Lieut A E Brown, 2nd R D Fus.
2nd Lieut F D Murray, 2nd Highlanders.
2nd Lieut R B H Gibbins, 18th Hussars.
2nd Lieut R W Gillespie, Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut and Mrs E R Wetherall, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut B S Churcher, R W Surrey Regt.
2nd Lieut B A Wright, 2nd Manchester Regt.
2nd Lieut G L H Howell, R A.
2nd Lieut G R K Williams, R Scots Fus.
2nd Lieut C A H Maclean, A and S High.
2nd Lieut C H Fanshawe, 2nd R Scots.
2nd Lieut C L Peart, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut R H Chevenix-Trench, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut R Wigram, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut H Barstow, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut G M Orr, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut F G Marsh, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut G W Woodhouse, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut W H Bingham, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut H C M A James, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut J Macpherson, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut C P Barlow, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut F H Bridges, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut G B Scott, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut R A Cassels, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut L Wheatley, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut F P P Rouse, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut H W Niven, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut M R Pocock, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut J G Lyons, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut R A Carpenter, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut A J P Coke, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut S Morton, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut G Newcome, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut C O Ritchie, Unattached List.
Revd J Redman, Acting Chaplain, (R C)
Wife of Hon Lt and Qr-Mr E H Bell and 4 children, 2 R I Fus.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lieut C A Denars, 2nd Middlesex Regt.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 23rd instant, having on board Sir Charles Ollivant, I.S.C., Miss Ollivant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry and Details, consisting of 9 officers, 4 ladies, and 6 children, Assistant Surgeon Quadros, wife, and 4 children, Sub.-Med. Dept., 34 European Details, 1 woman, 3 children, 14 Native officers, 541 men rank-and-file, 2 Native Details, and 45 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut.-Col. C. O. Nicholetts, Major and Mrs. A. Beale and child, Capt. F. Caulfield, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Chitty and child, Lieut. C. H. Grace, and Lieut. H. Brand, of the 5th Bo. L. Infantry; Surg.-Capt. J. Jackson, A.M.S.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Hamilton and two children; Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Newell and two children, and son of Lieut. Jepson, of the Ordnance Department.

THE GOANESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Efforts are being employed to make out that H. E. Councillor Raphael D'Andrade has not been re-called by the Portuguese Government. The proclamation issued by the Duke of Oporto, on assuming the Governor-Generalship of Portuguese India, plainly indicates that the object of the change is to introduce a change of policy. The day of the policy of repression with its fatal results has passed. The Prince has executed superior orders, though he doubted their wisdom. He has performed the first duty of a soldier—obedience; now he wishes to propose such measures as will awaken in the hearts of the people that traditional love and loyalty which has so long bound Goa to the Portuguese monarchy. In the beginning of the century, it was the natives of the country who aided the Duke of Braganza to carry out his liberal policy in the teeth of the local opposition headed by the European officials of the colony, with their Absolutist and Miguelist proclivities. These traditions of an enlightened policy are to be revived and the adhesion of the country will no doubt be thorough to measures, which will be characterized by humanity and tempered by princely clemency. His Royal Highness is not an "acting" Governor-General, as has been stated in certain quarters. He signs himself as Governor-General only. His appointment, in the nature of things, must be of a short duration, but all the same it is a substantive appointment. Even under Portuguese administration, I am not aware that a colony can have two Governors-General at the same time. This principle Government has not yet been introduced, and I do not expect to see it introduced, in spite of the heroic endeavours of the gallant Captain Gomes da Costa—in the interests of official veracity. Senhor Raphael goes to explain his own conduct. The address which he has moved heaven and earth to obtain, in order possibly to evade a court-martial, is a memorable one in many respects. Half of the signatories are men holding military rank, and as such they are guilty of violating the military regulations, which forbid officers to participate in a demonstration of this character. Some of them have been in the country for a month, and their adhesion to measures, of which they cannot understand the significance, may be only an act of indiscretion and condescension. No less than 48 of the signatories are Europeans—men who were interested in the continuation of a system which allowed them to draw double salaries from the Treasury in violation of the existing laws. It was they who advised Senhor Raphael in the blood and fire policy which he inaugurated, and it is but natural that they should try to prop up the inverted pyramid for a little while longer. The balance of the signatures is of Eurasian officials, some of whom were exempted from the deportation order, which sent nearly twenty-five of them to the penal settlement of Mozambique. They are grateful, and they show their gratitude, and small blame to them that they do so. The landlord class is represented by two Eurasians—both relations—and they are the only non-official signatories. In this notable document, we look in vain for the signatures of any Natives of prominence, of any important representatives of the landlord class, or of the commercial interests. The wholesale dismissals and appointments which formed such a large share of the administrative wisdom and energy of Senhor Raphael had the effect of retaining in the service or introducing into it such men as would support his administration, and were given an interest in its continuation. Some of them are not only re-paying favours by signing the address, but are acting with the instinct of self-preservation. These are people who interpret the recent occurrences in a more independent manner, and they believe that the policy of Senhor Raphael has not strengthened the Portuguese rule in India, that it has not regenerated anything, that it has undone the assimilation process that has been going on for centuries, that the ties of affection which bound the colony to the mother-country have been loosened, and that it will be the work of time and patience to restore things to their "status quo." The inheritance which Senhor Raphael has left behind him is not an inheritance of roses. But every Goanese will watch with sympathy the efforts of the Infante Dom Affonso in the mission of Peace, which he has so generously undertaken. The Jingoes have had their day. Let me hope that the time for more prudent and practical counsels has at last arrived.—Yours, &c.,

March 26. A GOANESE.

A EUROPEAN Inspector of Police, named Macnamara, who was formerly a soldier, and his wife, are under arrest in connection with the theft of Rs. 10,000 from a consignment of specie, valued at Rs. 80,000, which was transferred by the Collector from the Ponani taluk treasury to the Bank of Madras at Cochin. When the specie reached Cochin the boxes and seals were found intact, but on being opened one of the boxes which should have held Rs. 10 000 was found to contain instead a piece of granite. Inquiries followed promptly, with the result that Macnamara, who had been in charge of the police who escorted the treasure, was arrested at Tirar with Rs. 7,000 and odd in his possession, and his wife, who just arrived by train with her five children, was seized by the police here with Rs. 1,800.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held, yesterday, at 5-15 p.m., in the Novelty Theatre, Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre presided on the occasion, while Mrs. Gatacre distributed prizes to the successful essayists. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the General took the chair, and called upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, President of the Society, to move the adoption of the report, which has already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine moved that the report of the Society, and the Hospital for Animals for 1893-94, together with the balance-sheets for the year be taken as read and adopted. He said that there were two reasons for this, the first being that the report had been published, and secondly that they wished to gain time and not to keep the assembly too long that evening, nor keeping the prize winners too long waiting before Mrs. Gatacre gave away the prizes to them. What the Society had done they would see in the report; cruelty to animals was going on as usual, and so were the prosecutions and convictions as usual, and he might say that following the policy of his predecessor, Sir L. H. Bayley, who was for so many years the able head of the Society, they had managed to work without friction with the magistrates of the place, and with the Government, and the latter had shown its confidence in the Society by handing over the proceeds of the fines collected in the courts of the police magistrates. They had also got on very well with Veterinary-Major Mills, who was the Principal of the Hospital, where sick animals of every kind, even including kangaroos, were received and attended to. They looked upon these different parts of the work with a good deal of satisfaction. There had been the usual liberality of the same great family subscribing handsomely for the purpose of extending the usefulness of this Society during the year. The chief departure that they had made had been in a mild direction in order to get, by more peaceful and humane means, an impression made on the public mind such as was being made by means of the convictions in the Police Courts, and efforts of the Society's agents to bring cruel people to justice. During the last year, acting on the suggestion of the late Mr. John Bright to school teachers, the Society thought that it would do an amount of good if boys and girls who in course of time would grow up into influential fathers and mothers should interest themselves in this work, and it was with that view that their Secretary showed his business talent in arranging with all the schools that would like to come and visit the Society's property and look over the hospital, and see the means used there for the good of the animals. The schools responded generously, warmly, and enthusiastically, and, as good many of the audience were present on the occasion, he need hardly say that it was a pleasant evening—something like a picnic—something like a fair. (Cheers.) On that occasion a number of the friends of the Society, some of whom were members of the Committee, and some ladies and gentlemen who were not members of the

ness of time and place, and the expectation or otherwise of any return or fruit. Judged by this test the charity under consideration comes under the purest and highest class as one of a most disinterested kind, the objects thereof being dumb and helpless creatures, without even possible knowledge of the donors. Moreover, ladies and gentlemen, in our human experience, it is the intensity or degree of helplessness which to some extent constitutes the gradation of charities under superior or inferior classes. We prefer giving alms to a blind or lame beggar. Why? Because the person is so far helpless. The degree of helplessness represented by the dumb animal creation must be put at the highest possible point, and that constitutes a special claim in their favour to our charities. In this country, when a person being utterly helpless surrenders himself absolutely to the mercy of another, the expression used by him is મેં તુમારી ગૈા, i.e., "I am your cow." This at once suggests that the power of the man surrendering to help himself is reduced to the point zero. Though helpless, it is an indisputable fact how extremely useful these domestic animals are, and what a great purpose they serve in the economy of human life. We all know that we really appreciate the usefulness of a thing when that thing is absent or unavailable at the time needed; the best illustration of this is afforded by strikes of labourers and dealers in useful commodities. The most recent strike of ship labourers in England, and of cart drivers in this very city must be too fresh in the memory of people as showing the amount of inconvenience caused by the continuance of such strikes. I leave it to you, ladies and gentlemen, to imagine what confusion there would be, and how business would be interrupted by the contingency of a strike of even a short duration on the part of our domestic animals, cows, buffaloes, horses, and bullocks. Where will be the milk for the morning tea, and means of locomotion which so much crowd the thoroughfares of this city of bustle and activity. The usefulness of these dumb creatures will then no doubt proclaim itself in no dubious language. This imaginary contingency reminds me of the account of an interview with a blind oilmonger which Lord Bacon has left on record, and which you may be aware of. This great philosopher in one of his morning walks happened to pass by the house of the blind man and entered into conversation with him. Lord Bacon asked him how he, blind as he was, managed to get his horse which worked the oil mill to go his rounds properly. The old man's reply was: "I tie a bell round the neck of the horse; the bell rings as the animal moves on, and in case of stoppage of the ringing of the bell, I give a stroke of the whip in the direction of the stoppage and the horse moves on again." "But," said Lord Bacon, "if the horse without going further stood still and simply moved his head, thus making the bell ring, what will you do?" "Thank God," exclaimed the blind man, "my horse has not yet become so great a philospher as you are." Certainly our domestic animals are not philosophers or thinking machines, and a general strike is of our course not to be apprehended from them. Their usefulness is, however, unquestionable; they are dumb creature, utterly helpless, quiet, incapable of the least resistence to our will and entirely at our mercy—circumstances, which only enhance our obligation to accord to them kind treatment. It is not unfrequently the case, that domestic pets become the objects of genuine love. I may mention here an instance which appears in the great Indian Epic—the Mahabharat. It is said that when "the Pandavas, the heroes, at length reach the gates of heaven, they are welcomed themselves, but are told that their dog cannot come in. Having pleaded in vain, they turn to depart, as they say they can never leave their faithful companions. Then at the last moment, the angel at the door relents, and their dog is allowed to enter with them." A charity which promotes the most desirable object of preventing cruelty to animals and ensuring their kind treatment is, as I have already said, one of the highest order and certainly deserves special recognition. Ladies and gentlemen, the report before us shows that the contributions by the eminent firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and the other good people referred to in the proposition form a considerable sum. In 1893, they amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 29,000 and in 1894 to Rs. 32,000. To the substantial contributions of such handsome, and at the same time certain and continuous income, our warmest thanks are due. I am sure, Ladies and gentlemen, you will pass the resolution I have moved with applause. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noor Mahomed Jeraj Peerbhoy seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, said he was sure all present there regretted the approaching departure of their worthy President. It was not only their Society alone, but many other institutions would also be deprived of his intelligent guidance. That was neither the time nor the place for passing in review the learned gentleman's career in this Presidency, extending, as it did, over a period of thirty-two years. Nor was this necessary for the simple reason that while much of the work of an Indian official was done "in camera" a judicial officer had to do his duty generally in broad daylight. As a High Court Judge, Mr. Jardine had been before the public of this Presidency for the last ten years, and those who had the advantage of knowing him were agreed that a more painstaking, a more conscientious and a more independent Judge seldom sat on the bench of that Court. (Hear, hear.) One of his sterling merits was the freedom from prejudice with which he approached the consideration of cases before him and the resources of a cultured and erudite mind which he brought to bear upon them. His decisions had thus been without their influence on the administration of justice in the Presidency. In short, Mr. Jardine was generally believed to have made an ideal High Court Judge—always cool and dispassionate, ever intent on driving straight to the real issue before him from among a tangled mass of words and arguments, and ever strong in upholding the supremacy of justice. (Hear, hear.) It was no matter of surprise, therefore, that the work of Judges like him should enhance their confidence in the High Court and respect for its independence, and should, moreover contribute materially to their increased sense of security in the institution as the stronghold of people's rights and liberties. It was pleasing to note that in intervals of his arduous judicial labours, the learned Judge found scope for his many-sided activities in the pursuits of literature and philanthropy. It was true that his connection with their Society was only nine months old, but it was well known what unremitting interest he took in forwarding its objects. They would, therefore, in his opinion, be wanting in their duty, did they omit to accord to their distinguished President their full measure of appreciation and their gratitude for all he had done for them. (Applause.)

Mr. Jejeebhoy P. Mistry seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Bhalchandra said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it a special privilege to be called upon to move the resolution which I will just read to you, and which I have no doubt you will receive with acclamation. The resolution runs thus: "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the members of the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for their successful efforts in carrying out the objects of the Society and the Hospital for Animals during 1893 and 1894." The Society deserves to be congratulated on having secured the service of a committee of very influential gentlemen who are also men of light and leading, and who take the greatest interest in the successful working and evince a warm sympathy for the dumb creatures on whose behalf the Society labours. But the success of any Society greatly depends upon its President and its Secretary. My friends, Mr. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, have told you how the Society has been brought to this present prosperous condition by its former President, Mr. (now Sir) Lyttelton Bayley and by its present President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. On a similar occasion the late Mr. Justice Telang, whose loss we shall always continue to mourn, very aptly compare the President to the head, and the Secretary to the hands of a body. Whereas the head guides the operations of a Society, the hands are not the least important in effectually carrying out the suggestions that emanate from the head. Gentlemen, my friend and colleague Mr. Shroff is the life and soul of the Society. He is untiring in his zeal, and in spite of several demands on his time he has been able to devote a considerable portion of his time and energy to the successful working of the Society and the Sakerbai Hospital for Animals. He loves the animals, feels a keen sympathy for them, superintends very carefully the arrangements in the hospital, and even lives amongst them; in a word, he has made humanity to animals his mission in life. He has been working night and day for securing liberal contributions to the Society from the grain, seed, and cotton merchants and millowners of Bombay. Sir Lyttelton Bayley has on several occasions spoken in very high terms of the valuable services of Mr. Shroff to this Society. With such an able and energetic Secretary it is no wonder that the Society should be placed on a firm financial basis, and the Executive Committee of the Society should be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Shroff as Secretary. It is entirely due to the inventive and thinking mind of Mr. Shroff that the new system of inviting "Prize Essays" from colleges and schools "How to prevent cruelty to animals," "How to create sympathy to animals," etc., has been introduced this year. This is an excellent step taken by the Society at the instance of Mr. Shroff for effectively spreading its usefulness and creating and inculcating sympathy for the dumb creation in tender minds. I was very much interested in the lectures which was delivered here by Mr. Patel a few days ago on a similar subject, when boys and girls from different schools attented in large numbers and evinced living interest. The pleasant function which our worthy Chairman is about to perform will convince you that the Society is quite in earnest in enthusiastically taking up the suggestions of Mr. Shroff. With these few observations I beg to commend this resolution to your unanimous acceptance. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Ellapa Balgram seconding the proposal it was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. K. Patel next moved that best thanks of the society were due to Mr. Shorshedji M. Baliwalla, proprietor of the Novelty Theatre and Victoria Parsi Theatrical Company for the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 being the proceeds of the performance given in aid of the Society's fund.

Mr. E. R. Khote seconded and the motion was carried amidst loud cheers.

Mrs. Gatacre distributed the prizes, the first recipient being Mr. M. K. Patel who was given a silver tea service, presented by Mr. Merwanji Dalal, for his lecture, in connection with the Society. The names of the best essayists have already been published in these columns.

General Gatacre, who was received with loud cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel sure you all, who are assembled here to-night, are true lovers of animals and as such must be the friends of our worthy founder Sir Dinshaw Petit, who by his generosity originated and endowed the hospital which bears his name—a haven which brings ease and freedom from pain to so many unfortunate creatures drawn from the city and its environs. You all know the institution I refer to. Those who do not cannot spend a morning more profitably than by inspecting its buildings and arrangements in company with our energetic Secretary, Mr. Shroff, who is always prepared to show the place. A few days ago I paid a visit to the grounds, and found all in working order. Of patients there were I think, 38 horses, 165 bullocks, and 3 dogs in the institution. It was pleasing to see the care bestowed on the animals and their sanitary surroundings. One thing struck me, however, as of importance that might receive attention, and that was the want of arrangement of the various buildings which scattered as they are over the vast area of the estate cut up the ground so much that it would be difficult to get many more buildings into the compound when future requirements demand greater accommodation than now exists. It is easy to understand how this has occurred. Buildings have from time to time been given by generous citizens, and they have been planted on the ground regardless of the general plan. I think this should be seriously considered and plan be drawn up to guide future building. Again, though it is most laudable to erect buildings that last for ever and are of handsome appearance, I should feel inclined to make a greater use of iron in their construction, both in the interest of economy and on sanitary grounds. For instance, I would insist on all pillars, stays, and swinging bars between stalls being made of iron, which can be scraped, disinfected, and painted when required. The roof should as now be made of tiles and the walling should be of wire netting, instead of wooden venetians, glass windows, or solid masonry. Similarly with the feeding troughs, galvanised iron is cheapest and the most durable, and it is not open to the same objection on sanitary grounds as wood; but these are questions for the engineer to work out. I merely give you my ideas on the matter. The object of the Dinshaw Petit Hospital is as you are all aware, to release from work when they are unfit from diseases or accident, animals of every description, horses, bullocks, dogs, etc. Now this, while rescuing the animals from unnecessary pains, must also be looked upon as an insurance upon your own lives and property—we are all very fond of life and property—for an animal worked when unfit is apt to fall, damaging himself, his rider, if ridden, or the occupant of the carriage, when driven, and the carriage itself. It behoves us therefore to assist as far as lies in our power, the officers of this Society in their laudable efforts to prevent cruelty to animals, while doing so, however, I think that every care should be taken by those responsible in the selection of the agents appointed to detect cases of cruelty, and that men should be specially chosen with some slight veterinary training, so that when the cases go before the magistrate some professional assistance may be given to the magistrate as to the exact nature of the unfitness. A perusal of the morning reports from the Presidency Magistrate Office shows this to be wanted. Passing through the streets one is forcibly struck by the diminutive ponies and bullocks one sees drawing vehicles and it leads one to think how much might be done in the matter of reduction in weight to be drawn. Reducing the weight of the carriages and improving the draught would mean economy to the owners of the animals and a greater advantage to the hirer, who would get more carried for his money while the animals would not suffer. It may be possible to adopt competition for a better and lighter class of carriage or cart by the offer of a prize in the local horse show and possibly the management of the Society for the P. C. A. will seriously consider their suggestion. As explained by my honourable friend, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, a sum of at least Rs. 12,000 is required yearly to keep the hospital up to its full working power, and while thanking all donors and contributors for what they have done, I would impress strongly on you all the importance of drawing the attention of your friends and neighbours to this most charitable institution and asking their help be it ever so small. Remember the first duty of men, whose servant the dumb animal is, is to be kind to that servant. Limited as are the capacities of that order of beings, they have loveable traits of character, such as fidelity and memory of gentle treatment and evendeep affection for their masters; look at the horse, how he knows his master's voice or the dog watching his mistress return, what delight is evinced when they hear the well-known footstep. These traits should call forth on those master's parts, at least a recollection of the maxim "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." The man who illuses a brute beast degrades himself below the level of the brute beast misused. With regard to the lower class of native it is probably ignorance rather than vice that causes ill-treatment and this being so, we should study to introduce into all schools and in every direction the teaching of the love for animals, and in the far off day when you and I and everyone here will have passed away we may hope that through the working of this institution and through the generosity of its donor, cruelty may be a thing of the past, and that the animal world will have to be grateful to Sir Dinshaw Petit for the movement started a century before. (Cheers and loud applause.)

On the motion of Veterinary-Major Mills, a vote of thanks was passed to General and Mrs. Gatacre, which terminated the proceedings.

THE SHAVING OF WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. R. A. Telang's letter in your issue of to-day brings to the front, in my opinion, a subject of some serious importance, and which throws some light on the moral courage and conduct of the so-called educated and enlightened Hindus of our times. The custom of shaving women on the death-bed of their husbands, whether it is a century or twelve centuries old, *is* savage and barbarous requires no say. The rite of *suttee* was, according to the several ancient law books, a sacred obligation on the part of the wife, and served as a passport to heaven to the dead husband, and so is the shaving of the head of the unfortunate widow. The *suttee* was practised as such, and the shaving is being in practice so now. I ask what educated Hindu of this decade of the nineteenth century really believes in the truth of this great humbug. But, alas! if none be found who has faith in such nonsense, hundreds and thousands connive at and tolerate the custom, and allow it to be carried into effect when the sad occureuce happens in their own families. Enough has been written and spoken about the savage aspect of the question, but the sense of justice and humanity in the Hindu mind has not awakened to that high pitch as to suppress the custom by a strong hand. So long as the same prevails and is connived at and tolerated by the English educated Hindus, it is a sad reflection on their moral strength and their capability to succeed in their aspirations in other directions. If they are to be mere bewailers, and cannot fight against the orthodox, nothing will come out. The poor woman is helpless, and she must submit to the monster custom, backed, as it is, by the all-dominant priesthood and the ignorant, and the uncompromising laity. I say that at every unhappy occasion, when the helpless widow has to submit her cherished locks of hair to the ruthless hands of the barber, and where the modern Hindu can exercise his control, he must strive and see that no such hideous rite is allowed to be performed. Personally, in my own domestic circle, I have had two such unhappy occasions—one, when my younger sister, aged twenty-five, lost her husband; and second, when my own father died, leaving my mother, aged fifty, a widow. On both these occasions, despite the clamour of the priest and of the kinsmen, I succeeded in making the barber leave my premises, by threatening that unless he quietly walked out he would be in the police custody. The non-shaved widow and her kinsmen cannot, and have not to my knowledge, been ever met with the dire punishment of ex-communication from caste. Even then, however, the educated Hindu has, as usual, shown his lack of moral courage in this, as in many other things. I, a Hindu, make this sad confession, because I cannot help it.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 25. V. D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dalers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is believed that the rumours at Darjeeling as to Tibetan movements are echoes of reports regarding possible hostilities between Nepal and Tibet owing to disputes on their frontier.

CAPTAIN G. B. O'DONNELL is to be Administrator of the Radhanpur State; Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy to act as Third Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden; and Lieutenant W. Beale as Fourth Assistant, Political Agent, Kathiawar.

THE services of Colonel G. E Hancock, acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, I. C. S., is to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province during the absence on leave of Mr. J. L. Johnstone, B.A. (Dub.) I.C.S., or pending further orders.

MR. T. R. D. BELL, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer Working Plans, Southern Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. C. GREATHERD, is to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik; and Mr. G. R. Duxbury is to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nasik.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MR. W. E. COPLESTON is to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Southern Circle, during the absence of Mr. T. R. D. Bell, or pending further orders.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH, C.I.E., is permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 31st March.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. P. CARSON, I.M.S., Port Surgeon, Aden, is granted furlough for one year and six months.

MR. R. G. C. WESTBROOK is appointed Shipping Master, Bombay, *vice* Mr. W. H. Walker, retiring.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. D. McIver a Trustee of the Port, and the Governor in Council has appointed the Hon. Mr. T. R. McLellan a member of the Board, *vice* Mr. J. Possmann.

THE Rev. C. M. Barham, B.A., Chaplain of Aden, is to officiate as Chaplain of Byculla.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has, it is understood, under consideration a scheme for the construction of irrigation works in the Upper Provinces. These could be undertaken with advantage in several districts.

LIEUTENANT M. W. FAREWELL, Sub-Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. S. H. Boyle, and Sub-Lieutenant E. P. Campbell, of the Royal Indian Marine, have been appointed to the Defence Squadron, *vice* Lieutenant A. Rowand and Sub-Lieutenants C. M. Locke and E. B. Powell, whose terms of service in the Squadron have expired.

ANOTHER postal robbery is reported in the Ferozepore district, this time by a mail runner, who is in custody awaiting trial for abstracting Rs. 197 from the mail bag between Abhor and Fazilka.

THE Punjab University has raised its grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the athletic sports tournament to Rs. 1,200 for 1896-97. The University undertakes to direct the management of the tournament for a period of five years, and a committee consisting of Dr. Sime, Dr. Ewing, Mr. Dallinger, Dr. Orbison and Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, will see to the allotment and expenditure of the grant. The first contest will come off next winter.

THE Government of India will assemble unusually early at Simla this summer, as the Viceroy is making no extended tour, and most of the Executive Council are proceeding direct from Calcutta to head-quarters. Mr. Chalmers, the new Legal Member, will be among the first arrivals; Sir Edwin Collen, the new Military Member, will be the last, as he will not reach Bombay until late in April.

THE Punjab Agricultural Conference, at which Sir Edward Brick represented the Government of India, lasted three days. It was presided over by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner, and attended by Dr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction; Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Shahjar; Mr. Fred. Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Mr. G. C. Walker, Inspector-General of Registration. The subject discussed bad reference to the prevention of the approach of undetected agricultural distrers and possible remedies for such distress, the improvement of the education of the agricultural community, the registration of transfers of land and the possibility of improving the agriculture of the country by means of experimental farms and other kindred subjects. It has not tranpired what lines the Conference took on these matters, but a full report will be submitted to the Local Government for consideration.

THE ravages of cholera were much greater throughout India and Burma during 1894 than in the previous year, though they were not as great as in 1893, when 762,695 deaths were recorded. The victims for 1894 numbered 529,049 as compared with 218,113 in 1893. In Bengal the increase was phenomenal, the records showing 236,150 deaths in 1894 as against 126,976 the preceding year. The death-rate per mille of the population, based on the 1891 census returns, was 3·32, as compared with 1·78 in 1893. Out of 46 districts, 35 recorded deaths from cholera in every month of the year, and in three districts only was the disease absent for two consecutive months or more.

THE Lahore paper writes:—As there are people who still do not believe in the good results of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, even though treating the subject at all may appear to be something in the nature of flogging a dead horse, attention may be usefully directed to the following figures. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year 1872-73, the ratio per thousand of the population successfully vaccinated was 8·92, while the death-rate per thousand from small-pox was 2·02; in 1877-78 the first ratio had increased to 25·72, and the second declined in corresponding measure to 1·56; ten years later the vaccination rate was 34·68 and the death-rate 0·38; in 1893-94 the former figure had further advanced to 35·0 and the latter fallen to ·06; in 1894-95, with a drop in the vaccination rate to 32·2, there was a corresponding rise in the death-rate to ·37. These are hard figures for any anti-vaccinationist to explain away.

THE extra pension of £100 per annum due to the Madras Establishment of the Indian Medical Service for the year 1896-97 has been allotted to Brigade-Surgen Lieutenant-Colonel N. Rice, who will retire on the 1st proximo.

FROM a Comparative Statement which appears in the Travancore *Diocesan Record* we learn that the number of baptised persons and catechumens in the Diocese in 1895 were respectively 28,152 and 4,468, as against 26,416 and 3,929 in 1894.

THE Government of the Punjab have just imposed upon the inhabitants of the village of Naraib, in the Kohat district, the cost of maintaining a punitive police force for a period of one year. This will consist of one sergeant and four constables, costing Rs. 480. It has been found necessary to locate this extra police owing to the misconduct of the people.

MR. C. J. MORTON, a leading agriculturist in Australia, has given a practical demonstration of what may be done in production with so-called "used-up" wheat lands. Four years ago Mr. Morton planted land which had been under wheat cultivation for 30 years continuously, and which at last would not produce more than three bushels to the acre, with white Shiraz grape vines. This year he has a crop from these vines estimated to yield at least two tons and a-half per acre. The grapes are remarkably fine.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, who recently came to Lahore to attend the Punjab Agricultural Conference on behalf of the Government of India, left on Friday night. The Conference, which lasted three days, was presided over by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., the Financial Commissioner, and attended by Mr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Wilson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, Mr. Fred. Robertson, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S., Inspector-General of Registration. The subjects discussed had reference to the prevention of the approach of undetected agricultural distress, and possible remedies for such distress, the improvement of the education of the agricultural community, the registration of transfers of land, and the possibility of improving the agriculture of the country by means of experimental farms and other kindred subjects. We are not aware what lines the Conference took on these matters, but a full report will be submitted to the Local Government for consideration.

THE number of persons on the relief works opened in the southern districts of the North-West Provinces has now risen to over 55,000, excluding the 400 or 500 in the Allahabad Division. When proposals were first made for helping the starving cultivators it was calculated that 130,000 persons, at the outside, would come on the works, the maximum being reached by May. This forecast seems likely to be verified, as we are now only at the end of March, and next month the pinch of hunger will be felt more severely as food-stocks are exhausted. The Banda and Hamirpur districts are worst off, nearly 42,000 persons having to be found employment. As each district is traversed by a railway no difficulty will be experienced in feeding the people, and a steady import of grain has been going on for some time past. Similarly with Jalaun and Jhansi, abundant supplies can be poured into the distressed areas. There is one feature about this small famine which cannot fail to be remarked. In the whole of the North-West Provinces and Oudh the numbers being assisted by Government are under 57,000, but of these 11,280 are receiving gratuitous relief, that is they are not employed on works. They are described as nearly all young children and dependants of workers. This is a much higher percentage than usual, as it is very nearly one-fifth of the whole, and inquiries are being made as to the reason for such extensive gratuitous relief. Are there more old people and young children in Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun than in other districts in India, or are the cultivators in such a wretched state of health that they are unequal to performing the tasks set for them?

IT may be remembered that when the first news was published of Mr. Littledale's adventurous journey through Tibet doubt was expressed as to the accuracy of our statement that he and his party reached a point within two marches of Lhasa. There can, however, be no question that the travellers really did get within a few miles of the Tibetan capital. Mr. Littledale in his recent lecture before the Royal Geographical Society sketched the route he had taken, described the manner in which he forced his way onward, and said distinctly that he finally pitched his camp "within two ordinary marches of Lhasa." It is curious to note how helpless the lamas were in face of the determination shown by the little party of foreigners, two Englishmen, an English lady, three Pathan sepoys, and a handful of caravan men. Five hundred Tibetans blocked the way to the city, but as an extra precaution the bridges along the road were destroyed. If it had come to an actual fight the Tibetans would probably have fled, but no shots were fired, and it seemed at one time that the patience of the lamas might be worn out and entrance obtained to Lhasa. Unluckily Mrs. Littledale fell ill and the weary march to India had to be begun—not, alas! by way of Lhasa and Sikkim. When Mr. Littledale's lecture is published in full it will doubtless be accompanied with a map which will show clearly enough his route and the extreme point gained.

SOME years ago a man, a European, was thrust into the Sasier, or prison, at Omdurman. He refused to spend the night in one of the small stone cells which he described as "the last station on the way to hell;" and for his recalcitrant conduct he was ordered to be severely flogged. He bore the lash without wincing or complaining, until he roused the unwilling admiration of his tormentors. "Why do you not complain? Why do you not ask for mercy?" he was asked. "That is for others to do, not for me," was the strong-hearted reply. After he had been confined for three years in this loathsome den his irons were lightened, and he was removed to Khartoum on the other side of the river, where, bound only by a chain, he was employed in making gunpowder, an occupation which he follows still. This man is Charles Nenfeld who was interpreter with General Brackenbury's column, and who was induced after the war to venture again into the Soudan in the hope of making money by selling gum. His enterprise has cost him dear.

CAPE HORN is bad, but the Falkland Islands are worse. That is the dictum of most sea-captains who, having been damaged in rounding the first have put into the second for repairs. It is stated that a new cap for the fortopmast of a ship in distress which went to the Falkland Islands cost £73, and that for another £80. Some two years ago two ships—the Harland and the Sterling—were attempting to pass Cape Horn together in the teeth of a terrible gale. The Harland gave up the attempt to weather the Cape, and steering boldly eastward reached San Diego in 183 days from London. The Sterling was neither so bold nor so fortunate. She sustained damage in trying to round the Cape, and had to steer for the Falklands for repair, with the result that she was barely ready for sea again by the time the Harland had reached her destination. The record westerly passage is ninety-six days by the Merioneth.

THE careers of Mr. Gladstone and President Kruger have been, in one respect at least, analogous. Mr. Gladstone has been deprived by accident of a finger, and President Kruger has lost a thumb. Mr. Gladstone, who lost his finger early in life by a shooting misadventure, has only once, so far as we are aware, referred in public to the disaster. On the 23rd November, 1877, in a speech in the schoolroom at Hawarden in denunciation of the Bulgarian atrocities, Mr. Gladstone observed: "The absence of pain sometimes amounts to pleasure. It was once my fate to have a finger cut off, and I recollect perfectly well that when the surgeons ceased to back me about I was more delighted than I can express. I thought I never experienced so lively a pleasure." When President Kruger lost his left thumb (which was shattered when he was a lad, by the bursting of a gun) no surgeons "backed him about," for there was none in the remote settlement where his parents lived. The future President took out his pocket-knife and unflinchingly cut off the thumb himself at the joint. On President Kruger's last visit to England he spent some days in Sussex as the guest of Mr. Hall, a former Liberal candidate for Brighton Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates were entertained at a public luncheon in the Brighton Dome; his fellow-guests were General Smit, Mr. S. J. Du Toit (Minister of Education in the Transvaal), Mr. Esselen (Secretary to the Delegation), Mr. Eboff (President Kruger's private secretary), and one or two visitors from Pretoria. Only two toasts were proposed, namely, that of "The Queen" and of "President Kruger." The President, in replying, spoke in High Dutch. His speech was interpreted by Mr. Du Toit, and was concerned mainly about the obstacles raised by a difference of language. The English language, he said, was studied in the schools of the Transvaal, so that they hoped that all difference of opinion, all misunderstandings and misrepresentations would in a short time be done away with. They might belong to different nationalities, but they were only different branches of the same tree of humanity. He hoped that the people of the Transvaal would not disappoint those who trusted in them, and that when their intentions were known more would trust them. It is of interest to add that President Kruger was subsequently presented with an address by the Brighton Radical Association in which a hope was expressed that the time was not far distant when all the colonies in South Africa would be under one rule, known as the South African Republic, and governed by the people for the people. Having ascertained that a written answer was not expected, President Kruger diplomatically replied that he was obliged to the Association for its attention.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOYCOTTING LANCASHIRE.

REFERRING to the question of boycotting Lancashire goods, the native papers are somewhat divided in opinion as to the surest way of gaining the object in view. The necessity is admitted of showing that the people of this country will resent, in a practical way, any attempt to hamper Indian industries or to sacrifice Indian interests, for the benefit of British manufacturers. But then comes the question, as the "Indian Spectator" puts it, "whether India has the spirit necessary to rise to the occasion, to show the necessary unity and determination, and to take not only such temporary measures as boycotting, but such as will cause a new industrial development and place it on the same stable and permanent basis, on which, for example, our new coarse-cloth industry has been placed. And herein we are very much inclined, to our sorrow undoubtedly, to share the pessimistic views of our friends. We will not damp the present fervour by reminding it of past failures. We may, however, very safely ask the leaders of the anti-Lancaskire movement to direct as much attention to opening new shops for all sorts of native cloth and to erect new manufactories for finer cloth. As to mere boycotting, that cannot, in its very nature, either last long or achieve positive benefits of a permanent character." The "Maratha states." "It is idle to say that the present agitation will not increase the demand for the native cloth in any way and thereby help the carrying out of the ultimate object desired. Something more is surely needed, but because it is so needed we cannot say that the present agitation is impractical, inexpedient, or unprofitable. There are several things or factors which are still needed to make the Congress agitation a success; but Mr. Wacha has never called it impractical on the ground that it is not likely to succeed at once. We ask him therefore to apply the same rule in the present instance. The agitation has a use of its own, and without discouraging it we can join hands with Mr. Wacha in placing before the capitalists the necessity of a reform in cotton cultivation and also starting more mills." The "Monitor" writes: "However much it is to be wished, the movement for boycotting Lancashire cotton goods cannot succeed to any appreciable extent. It is contrary to human nature and the laws of political economy. All things being equal, people will go to the cheapest market. They will pocket their patriotism, along with the gain they will make, by going to the cheapest market. Finer goods are worn mostly by the upper and the middle classes. Articles of this quality have not penetrated to the great masses of people who go through life very carelessly, poorly and insufficiently clad. If India can produce finer goods for the same price as Lancashire, people will buy them in perference to the foreign article, because neither their self-interest nor their ideas of finery and decorum in the matter of clothing will then clash with their patriotism."

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The vernacular papers receive with mixed feelings the exposition of the last Financial Statement. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The Indian Financial Statement is out, and it shows a marked improvement of the position indeed. The revised estimates for 1895-96 show that, after paying for the Chitral expedition, contributing towards a partial remission of the Famine Insurance Grant, and restoring to the Provincial Governments the contributions that were levied on them in the year 1894-95, there is still a surplus of Rx. 951,400. The main cause of this improvement is, of course, the fact that the average rate of exchange that was actually realized in the year was 13.68, whilst it had been taken in the last Budget at only 13·09 pence. This difference caused a gain of about a crore and a half in the items of English expenditure alone. The optimum revenue showed a gain of about 87 lakhs over the estimates, then, there was an all-round normal improvement in other branches of the revenue; and the expenditure being well kept down, Government have been able to present to us a budget that should certainly of itself, give no small satisfaction." The "Maratha" observes: "Sir James Westland has issued his yearly Financial Statement which includes the revised estimate for the current year, and a budget of revenue and expenditure for the next. As a general result of the year's financial situation it may be stated that there is every reason to hope for better days, since the finances have much improved of late and the Finance Minister has been able to shew a surplus of no less than ninety-four lakhs. As a result of the revised estimates it may be stated that Government has paid the cost of the Chitral force, has restored the Famine Fund though not the whole of it, and has repaid the contributions levied from the Provincial Governments in 1894-95. After doing all this Government is still able to shew a surplus of Rx. 951,400." The "Native Opinion" writes: "The Finance Minister has, at any rate, this time, been able to appease the Council in a clear conscience, and in a joyous mood. He has not had to propose any stultifying measure. He can show a decent surplus and had no necessity of proposing any fresh taxation. Apparently, the financial prospects are not so dark as they seemed some time ago." The "Gujerati" discourses: "The people have lost all faith in both prosperity and adversity budgets, because firstly, there is absolutely nothing certain about them and, secondly, they expect to reap no advantage even in prosperous times. When a sum of fifteen lakhs is liable to be converted into two crores even before the sound of the budget discussion is stilled and when Government are ready to sacrifice the interest of millions in deference to the clamour of a few, we can hardly grow jubilant over a surplus for any particular year, unless it is an indication of stable financial equilibrium and an outcome of sound policy. But there is no such indication. The policy on which the administration is conducted is erroneous and even ruinous, and it is hopeless to expect an equilibrium in Indian finance so long as it lasts."

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

Regarding the new Dewan of Baroda, the "Subodha Prakash" writes: "We are glad to be able to state that rumours regarding the Dewanship of Baroda are now happily at an end. The appointment has been settled in a manner that would, we hope, prove acceptable to both the parties concerned in the political affairs of the state, for the simple reason that the Dewan elect belongs to neither of those parties. Dewan Bahadur Shrinivasa Raghava Iyengar, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, has been invited by H. H. the Gaekwar. The preliminary arrangements have been concluded, and the brother of the Dewan Bahadur is the bearer of a letter from H. H. the Gaekwar, requesting Mr. S. Raghava Iyengar to assume office as early as possible. We learn that the services and the ability of Mr. Ivengar have again and again been appreciated in glowing terms by the Government of Madras, and though he has not held any Executive office in that Presidency it is well that the Gaekwar has recognised that proved general ability is far more important and is a better guarantee of success than mere experience of routine, however extensive it may be. The "Maratha" says: "It seems to be now pretty well settled that the Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. Shrinivasa Raghava Iyengar, C. I. E., will be the next Dewan of Baroda. The Dewan Bahadur is an experienced Government officer, and is the author of that well-known book on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of the British administration. His views on politics cannot, therefore, be expected to be much different from those of the bureaucratic British officers in India, and it is not therefore easy to predict how far the Baroda State would show substantial progress during his administration."

A BOMBAY PARSEE'S BENEFACTIONS AT BUDNEIRA.

By opening, a few years ago, a hospital at Budneira, Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Modi, says the "Indian Spectator," "earned the best thanks of the public there, of all classes and sects. And he has now added to the usefulness of the hospital by providing for in-door patients. The want of such provision was doubtless felt. We should like something like this done by other mill-owners and employers of labour; or, that failing, at least to employ a qualified medical man to look after the health of the operatives. The gain to the employer in such a case, would not be less than that accruing to the persons employed. We refer, of course, to the mofussil.

SURGEON-MAJOR CHARLES, whose transfer from the Lahore Medical College to that of Calcutta elicited so much comment nearly two years ago, has evidently more than justified his selection. Anatomical teaching needed reform at the capital and the Professor of Anatomy had pushed it with a vengeance, the transformation, says the *Indian Medical Gazette*, a journal not as a rule over lavish with its praise, being "simply marvellous." Government has been pursuaded to erect one of the finest anatomical rooms extant, which has now been amply furnished with models from Paris and Leipzig; in fact the journal referred to "cannot speak too highly of the reforms which Dr. Charles has brought about in the study and teaching of anatomy, which places the Medical College in this branch of science in a position second to none."

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 26.)

PURELY PERSONAL.

In the "Windsor Magazine" for March, the "prima donna" Miss Macintyre relates her experiences in South Africa. She says that she and her mother went to see the President. He is a very quiet, longheaded man; he does not care for music, she thinks.

It may be interesting to know (writes a "Daily News" correspondent) that Mr. Gladstone has never had a day's illness while abroad. His health has been marvellous, and he has got through a vast amount of work. He reads and writes for hours without feeling fatigue. Mrs. Glandstone has improved in health by her visit to the Continent.

It is curious how many Lords Grey there are. Starting with the new Administrator of Mashonaland, we have the following list:—Earl Grey, Baron Grey de Ruthyn, Baron (or Baroness) Gray of Gray, Earl de Grey, Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Baron Grey of Groby. The first three are peers, the second three peer's eldest sons.

The German Empress is in a very unsatisfactory state of health, and her condition causes much anxiety. The Empress is to go to the baths of Kreuchnach when the season opens, and she will spend most of the summer at the island of Rugen in the Baltic. The delicate state of the Empress' health is the true reason why the intended trip of the Imperial family to the south of Europe has been abandoned.

A story is going the rounds of Mr. Melton Prior, who has of late been a familiar figure in Johannesburg. On one occasion he was visiting a charitable institution, where a number of old pensioners were housed. One of the men asked another—an old soldier, who knew Mr. Prior in Egypt—"Who is that bloke?" "Why, that's that military co-respondent chap wot draws pictures of the fights."

Mr. S. R. Crockett is represented, in a recent paragraph in the "Athenæum," as being in an impaired state of health, brought on by overwork. Mr. Crocket is really in the best of health, and, so far from exhausting himself with literary work, has since September been mainly devoting his energies to golf. He is about to start, on a visit of five or six weeks' duration, for Holland, and will, on his way, spend a week with Mr. J. M. Barrie in London.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark is to take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, early in July, and the arrangements will be much the same as on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, with carriage procession from Buckingham Palace, and a luncheon there after the ceremony. The honeymoon will be passed at Sandringham.

Dr. Talmage has no doubt done good service in his time, but it is unsatisfactory that his work does not seem to outlive him. The Tabernacle, as his church in Brooklyn used to be called, has been dissolved. It used to be nominally at the head of the list of Presbyterian churches in numbers, with a leadership of more than 3,000. This membership, however, was supposed to exist largely upon paper, and a very good authority has stated to us that the actual figures were about 600. But, however many or however few the members were, the church disappeared, like Jonah's gourd, in a night, after Dr. Talmage left it. The Boston "Congregationalist" says:—"The Presbytery could not have any real funeral for it, for, like the Colorado man who was kicked by a mule, there were no remains."

The infrequency of the visits of their spiritual advisers is a long-standing complaint with church congregations. Various reasons for this apparent disinclination to fulfil their duties have been from time to time advanced, but it has remained for the Rev. Dr. Charles M'Gregor to suggest a remedy which is certainly as ingeneous as it is original. In the course of a lecture delivered in Lady Yester's Church Hall last Saturday evening, the lecturer, in referring to the game of golf, said there was a general impression that clergymen were the greatest devotees of the game. That, however, was hardly correct, for members of the medical profession were probably equally enthusiastic players. The way that this erroneous idea had arisen was, he thought, simply due to the manner in which doctors and clerics arranged their daily time-table; for while the doctor visits his patients first and then, if not too tired, has a round of golf, the clergy go golfing first and then, if not too tired, visit their congregations. In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Dr. M'Gregor, himself an ardent golfer, took occasion to defend his co-pastors from the charge so generally brought against them. "For myself," he said, "I may tell you that I have not golfed all this week, and what is more I don't suppose I shall play all next week either." Having thus effectually cleared himself, the reverend gentleman observed that he thought the comparison between clergymen and medical men a very unfair one, for doctors had carriages in which to visit their patients, whereas he had frequently to climb 200 steps of an evening, and if congregations had to do that they would not be so ready to cry out about non-visiting on the part of their ministers. He would just like to throw out a hint, and that was, that as doctors were provided with conveyances, congregations should supply their pastors with them too.

The expulsion of Prince Kraotkin from France immediately on his landing at Dieppe, is a striking proof of the present subserviency of the French Republic to Russia. The Prince is an Anarchist by profession, it is true, but he has lived for many years in England without compromising himself, or abusing our hospitality in any way. He would certainly have taken no part in plotting explosions in Paris, if he had been permitted to go there, and the French Government cannot pretend to fear it.

Mr. Charles Salaman, who enjoys the distinction of being our oldest living composer, has just celebrated his 82nd birthday. It is just seventy years since he made his first public appearance as a pianist and composer, and for 68 years he has incessantly employed his pen in the production of creations that have enriched the repertoire of English song. The memories of few men embrace so many interesting facts. He remembers the tolling of the bells for the death of George III. He was present at the Coronation of William IV. and Queen Caroline, and he was a lad of sixteen when he travelled with Charles Kean to Stratford-on-Avon to be present at the third Shakespeare jubilee.

The "Jewish Chronicle" gives a long list of bygone composers of whom Mr. Salaman has memories. He knew Mendelssohn, to whom he was introduced by Attwood, the organist of St. Paul's. He used to play duets with Liszt at his father's house in 1827. Schumann, Hummel, Moscheles, Meyerbeer, Spohr, Thalberg, Wagner, Heller, Baife, Wallace, Bishop, Czerny, Joan Barnett, Sterndale Bennett, Verdi, and Gounod were all his personal acquaintances. He played at Munich in 1838 before the old King of Bavaria. He still preserves some German words which Mozart's widow wrote for him, when he visited the venerable old lady at Salzburg.

When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was put upon the Stage 45 years ago Samuel S. Sanford, of Philadelphia, was the impersonator of Uncle Tom. Mr. Sanford, though 75 years of age, bears his age well. His mother is still alive, and will shortly become a centenarian. She is so well that she hopes to rival the age of her husband, who died at the age of 104. Mr. Sanford hopes to celebrate the jubilee of the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by appearing as the leading actor in a reproduction of that play. He has been offered the use of one of the principal theatres in the Quaker City.

There seems to be no truth in the report that Mr. S. R. Crockett, the Scottish novelist, is very ill, his health having given way owing to overwork. The "Scotsman" is able to contradict the rumour, and to state that so far from exhausting himself with literary work, he has since September been mainly devoting his energies to golf. He will travel to London shortly from Penicuick, where he laboured as a Free Church minister, and where he still lives. From London he goes on to Holland for a holiday.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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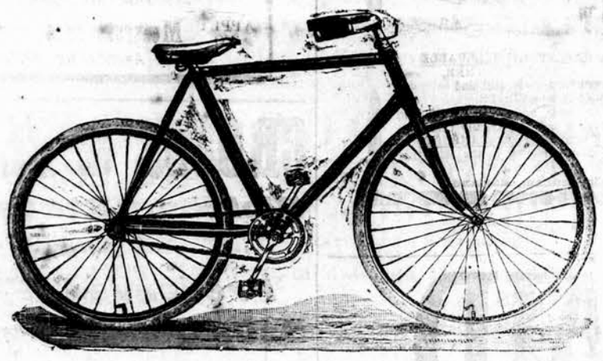

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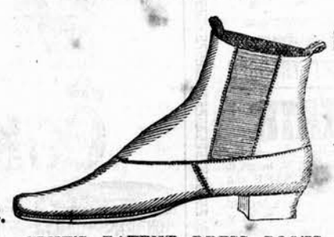

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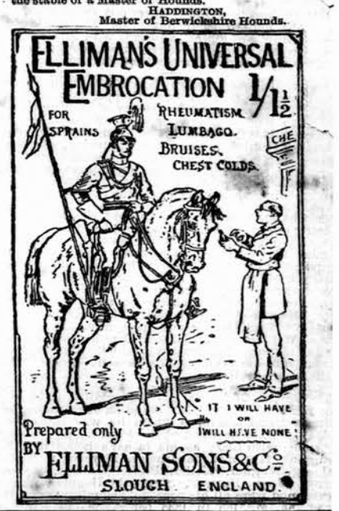

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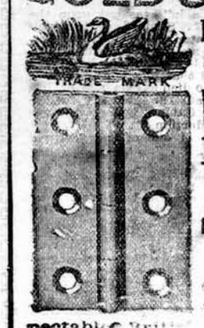

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